The Pittsburgh Daily Commercial.

VOL. 1.—NO. 194. PITTSBURGH, FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 29, 1864. PRICE THREE CENTS.

The Daily Commercial.

The Voice of Pennsylvania.

The Union State Convention at Harrisburg yesterday, after choosing Senatorial delegates to the Baltimore Convention, and nominating a strong Electoral ticket, declared the choice of the State to be ABRAHAM LINCOLN for President.

The proceedings were enthusiastic and perfectly harmonious, and no doubt was entertained of the success of the Union cause in the field and at the ballot box.

Late News Items.

Maj. Gen. Sherman, at Chattanooga, has issued an order stopping the issue of rations to citizens within our lines in Tennessee. The means of transportation from Nashville are not enough to supply both them and the army. The measure is one of necessity, and will cause much suffering.

Gov. Yates, of Illinois, has issued a call for 20,000, and Gov. Stone, of Iowa, for 10,000 volunteers.

It is thought that the draft will take place in Ohio on Wednesday next.

It is reported that Admiral Wilkes will be dismissed the service.

There are reports that there has been considerable fighting near Decatur and Huntsville, Alabama. A large rebel force headed by Roddy, was in that vicinity on the 20th, and the report is probably not without some foundation.

There was a heavy gale on Lake Michigan on the 27th inst., and the Bride of America, Ocean City, Moonsoon and other vessels went ashore near Milwaukee.

OUR OIL MARKET.—The sales of petroleum in this market yesterday, amounted to 11,125 barrels, at the following rates: For crude, in bulk, or barrels returned, twenty-three cents per gallon; barrels included, 28@28½c.

FROM RICHMOND.

The Rebel Press on the Approaching Campaign.

GEN'L GRANT PUZZLING THE ENEMY

Richmond papers of the 10th instant contain a variety of interesting items—among them the following speculation of the *Enquirer* on

THE APPROACHING CAMPAIGN.

Grant is said to be planning another "on to Richmond," with Smith and Burnside upon our flanks and rear. The vast preparations for the campaign are duly notified to our authorities, indeed, so publicly is the concentration being made, so ostentatious are the enemy in all their arrangements, that one cannot but doubt if these indications are not designed to deceive. The press of the United States have duly advised us of the re-organization of the Army of the Potomac, and so circumstantially and fully, that it was no difficult matter to correctly estimate its effective strength. General Burnside writes letters, which are published in the New York papers, that he is preparing a command for early active operations; that Annapolis is his rendezvous, and we are further informed that North Carolina is his destination.

Gen. Smith has been carried to Fortress Monroe in a most public manner, accompanying Gen. Grant, and the two corps that he is to command in the expedition up the Peninsula are published in the principal journals in the country, and these most obligingly brought to our authorities by the enemy's flag of truce boat. If no efforts have been made to conceal these preparations, certainly none have been taken to prevent our learning them, for the flag of truce boat has regularly delivered full files of the papers that were known to contain them. Why, then, has this publicity been given to preparations that all military experience teaches should be most sedulously kept secret?

Can it be supposed that General Grant is so confident of success that, like the Carthaginian general, he would prefer to fight two armies to falling upon one? Is it to be supposed that he has been so inxtoicated by success that he despises the usual precautions which the rudiments of military science demand? We can hardly think so, nor will the authorities of the Confederate States be deceived by this shallow device. We see no evidence of concentration on our part—no passage of troops from one department to another. Beauregard still watches the enemy from the fortifications of Charleston or seeks a fight in the swamps of Florida.

From Southwestern Virginia we hear nr. of movements into Kentucky and Tennessee, Pickett and Whiting still hold their positions in North Carolina, and the "all is quiet" on the Rapidan is unbroken by even a rumor. What efforts, then, are being made to meet this threatened advance?

We can only conclude that newspaper strategy and editorial campaigns have failed to make that im pression which takes action, and that our authorities, in possession of better information, are biding their time, and holding positions which, like that of Southwestern Virginia, is a point from which an advance can be made right through the centre of the enemy's lines, and into the very heart of his territory, putting in jeopardy the State of Kentucky, turning all positions in East Tennessee, and, like General Bragg's campaign, throwing the enemy back upon the Ohio, by threatening Cincinnati and Louisville.

General Grant's presence with the Army of the Potomac furnishes no criterion by which one should decide that he is there for the purpose of commanding another advance upon Richmond. Having commanded in Tennessee and the West but very recently, and having placed Sherman in immediate command, all necessary preparations for an advance against Johnston may be made there, just as secretly as they have been open conducted in the East, and within a few hours the railroads transport Grant and his headquarters from the "field" in the East to the "field" in the West, and he sweeps down upon Johnston, while the public in Virginia are straining their eyes to see his advance, or their ears, to hear the distant thunders of his approach.

From which it is easy to perceive that the rebels are puzzled by Grant's movements.

FORT MONROE, April 22.—The Petersburg *Express* of the 23d has the following:

ORANGE COURT HOUSE, April 22.—It is reported that the enemy commenced to-day moving up their rear, preparatory to an advance. There is nothing going on in our front indicating an immediate advance. The roads are dry and hard.

RICHMOND, April 21.—A fleet of gunboats appeared yesterday in Rappahannock river, twelve miles below Tappahannock. A dredging machine was sent in advance to search for torpedos. It is believed now that Tappahannock or Port Royal will be the base of Burnside's co-operative movement against Richmond.

MOBILE, April 21.—On Wednesday General Wirt Adams repulsed 1,500 Federals near Mechanicsville, Miss.

The United States steamer Fort Jackson arrived this afternoon from the fleet off Wilmington, with 53 Rebel prisoners, captured by our navy at the time of the destruction of the Salt Works in North Carolina. She brings no additional news from North Carolina.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Bill to Raise Pay of Colored Troops.

REMOVAL OF POSTOFFICE CLERKS.

Secretary Chase in Philadelphia.

NEW YORK BROKERS IN WASHINGTON

WASHINGTON, April 28.

The Military Committee of the House has not yet made a report on the bill to raise the pay of colored troops. The Senate added this measure to the army appropriation bill as an amendment. It is now before the Ways and Mean's Committee which will speedily report upon it.

It is rumored here that Post-Master-General Blair will follow up his removal of Mr. Watson, a radical republican clerk in his department, by other removals, and he intends to make war upon Mr. Chase's friends who hold Post Office appointments. Mr. Chase is in Philadelphia and does not intend to go to New York. Several members of the New York Board of Brokers have arrived here to protest against the proposed tax upon stock transactions.

News from Rebel Papers.

MOBILE, April 22.—On Wednesday General Wirt Adams repulsed 1,500 Federals, near Mechanicsville, Miss.

A Yankee spy, under the assumed name of Sterling King, was arrested on the 19th, at Marion, Va. He was recognized as a detective from Chicago.

New York Central Railroad Presidency.

ALBANY, April 28.—At a meeting of the Directors of the New York Central Railroad Company, held in this city to-day, Erastus Corning tendered his resignation as President of the Company, which was accepted. Dean Richmond was unanimously elected President, and R. M. Blatchford Vice President.

The Pirate Florida in the Gulf.

NEW YORK, April 28.—The steamer America, which arrived to-day from New Orleans, reports that on the 25th, 50 miles southwest of Tortugas, she spoke an English schooner, which reported the rebel pirate steamer Florida cruising in the Gulf.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, April 28th.

FLOUR—Dull. Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, 7 50; Illinois and Wisconsin Spring Extra, $7 @7 50; White wheat, double extra, Ohio, Indiana and Michigan, $8@8 75.

WHEAT—Dull and inactive; held, No 1@2, Michigan and Chicago Spring, $1 40@1 45; Winter Red Western, $1 50.

OORN—Dull, with small sales on the spot at $1 20 offered.

OATS—Firm but quiet at 76@78.

BARLEY—Scarce.

RYE—Scarce and nominal.

WHISKY—Dull and a shade easier at $1 24@1 24½.

Freights on wheat to New York, 20c.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 5,000 bbls; Wheat, 52,000 bushels; corn, 6,000 bushels.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

OUR SPECIAL DISPATCHES.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Temporary Increase of Tariff.

STRENGTH OF LEE'S ARMY.

The Recent Red River Battles.

IMPRUDENCE OF GENERALSHIP.

Further Details of the Battles.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE NAVY

Plymouth Affair--Defense of the Navy.

Recruiting in the Veteran Reserves

MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT.

The Tax Bill Passed in the House.

&c., &c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to Pittsburgh Commercial.

WASHINGTON, April 28.

Temporary Tariff Increase.

The Senate will probably pass a temporary tariff, in accordance with the views of its Financial Committee, adding 33 per cent., and exempting goods in bond from increased duties.

No Money for Harbor Improvements.

The Senate Committee on Commerce has reported against all large appropriations for the improvement of the navigation in the harbors on western lakes. The Senate Investigation Committee on naval purchases will soon report.

Lee's Strength.

It is estimated by competent judges that Lee has now massed under his immediate control on the Rappahannock about 65,000 troops. Others estimate as high as 80,000.

The Battles of Red River.

No official reports of the recent battles on Red River have been received from Gen. Banks in addition to those published in the New Orleans *Era*. Unofficial letters, from persons upon whose testimony reliance is placed in high quarters, give an even more unfavorable account of the condition of things than have heretofore been published, and comment severely upon the lack of prudence of the generalship displayed by General Banks and Stone, who was sent to him for chief of staff at his urgent request.

The Manner of Gen. Banks' Defeat.

One letter says: Banks, with his fine army of thirty thousand men, was totally defeated and routed, by twelve thousand under Dick Taylor. It was done in this manner: Banks sent out six thousand cavalry in advance, with all their wagons, two hundred in number, just behind them. This force of cavalry was supported by about two thousand infantry, while the great mass of the army was far in the rear, coming up in anything but good order. The result may be easily imagined.

The whole rebel army charged on the cavalry, stampeded them, threw them back on the infantry, and the whole concern turned round and ran. It was a complete route. The rebels captured fifteen hundred prisoners, eighteen guns, one hundred and sixty wagons, a large supply of provisions, &c., besides driving our army back fifteen miles to Pleasant Hill.

The enemy attacked Banks the second day at Pleasant Hill, and were defeated, but our army has retreated to Grand Ecore, and the rebels are just outside the town. Our army is now in a demoralization. All the troops are in the town, and seem afraid to go out of it. Officers and men blame each other, and unite in saying it was a most miserable and criminal piece of generalship.

Brig.-Gen. A. J. Smith must be excepted altogether from the condemnation. His men fought like tigers.

The Part Taken by Porter's Flotilla.

Admiral Porter whose dispatches come down to the 13th inst., gives quite as unsatisfactory a history of the campaign as the above. His flotilla arrived on the 10th inst., the appointed day, at Logy Bayou five miles from Springfield, at which place supplies brought by transports were to be hauled to the army. The only appearance of the enemy during the voyage was on the 4th inst., when a man rode out to the bank and deliberately shot Lieut Contbary, commander of the Chillicothe. He was a good officer. All on the transports were in the best of spirit. Firing had been heard, and reports were current that our army was victorious, and hopes were entertained of arriving at Shreveport at the appointed time. But immediately on the arrival at Foggy Bayou, Admiral Porter received a message from Banks announcing his defeat and retreat. Of course the flotilla had to follow suit.

"What could we do but come back?" writes an officer attached to the gunboats. "The water was falling. We had twenty-five transports to protect which the rebel army might destroy, besides inflicting other injuries upon us. We came back and literally fought our way through. The rebel army attacked us at every point, and we have fought them for the last three days steadily. Yesterday (12th) afternoon about twenty-five miles above here, General Greene attacked the gunboats and transports with two thousand five hundred men and three pieces of artillery. We then opened on them and secured a cross fire on them, and, although the banks were very high, we gained a brilliant victory. In half an hour their artillery was silenced with two pieces disabled and in another half hour they were completely routed. Over two hundred were killed outright, and between two hundred and three hundred wounded. Muskets, knapsacks, &c., were lying all around the field, and their own wounded men uncared for. From the latter we learned we had killed Gen. Green and a number of officers.

The next place at which they attacked us was at a bluff, but we soon drove them out of there, and all down the river it was one continual fight, but we brought everything to Grand Ecore safely, and with comparatively small loss."

The Rebel Ram in the Roanoke.

The Navy Department has another defence against the reproaches heaped upon it in consequence of the success of the rebel ram besides that derived from the neglect of contractors to finish small iron-clads up to the appointed time. One year ago, the Navy Department notified the Secretary of War that the rebels were building a ram, which has recently made such great havoc, and urged the fitting out of an expedition to destroy it on the stocks. This communication was referred to Gen. Foster, then commanding the Department of North Carolina, who responded that if the Navy would take care of its vessels, he would take care of his posts. Subsequently, Gen. Foster, in the course of one of his raids, went within ten miles of the place where the ram was building, but did not turn aside to destroy it. Lately the blockading squadron at Wilmington has been necessarily greatly reduced by detailing gunboats for the defence of Newbern and Beaufort.

Recruiting for Veteran Reserve Corps.

The order issued for recruiting for the Veteran Reserve Corps authorizes the following persons to be enlisted into Corps for three years to be credited to their districts like other troops, but not entitled to bounty, namely: All soldiers honorably discharged for disability, who are not liable to draft, whether discharged from the regular army, volunteers or Marine Corps; provided they are fit for duty in said corps as presented in General Order No. 212, of 1863.

Senate Proceedings.

The Senate spent the entire day on the House bill temporarily increasing the duties on imports. The finance committee amendment, reducing the increase to thirty-three and one-third per cent., was adopted in committee of the whole, by a vote of nineteen to seventeen, and then negatived by seventeen to twenty-one. Doolittle and Collamer changed in committee.

The amendment exempting goods in public stores and bonded warehouses, was adopted in Committee of the Whole by 19 to 18. In Senate, Mr. Nesmith changed, and the amendment was rejected. The provision exempting printing paper was first stricken out by 21 to 16, and then reinserted by a vote of 24 to 13. The bill finally passed just as it came from the House by 30 to 6. The nays being Messrs. Buckalew, Dawes, Fessenden, Johnson, Hendricks, McDougall, Powell and Riddle.

The National Currency Bill.

The National Currency bill, shoved aside in the Senate to-day by the tariff bill, will be resumed to-morrow.

President's Message About East Tennessee.

The message of the President relative to the relief of East Tennessee says he would, with the concurrence of Congress, be prepared to construct a railroad from Cincinnati to Knoxville, both for the relief of those people and for its contributing to military operations. It was referred in the House to the Military Committee, and in the Senate ordered to lie on the table and be printed.

Excitement at Fortress Monroe.

The troops at Fortress Monroe are much excited over the premature rumor that Grant's army has advanced and beaten the rebels.

Lake and Harbor Improvements.

The Senate Committee on Commerce to-day reported against an appropriation for completing the Light-house works at Racine, Wis., and against Mr. Wade's bill appropriating six hundred thousand dollars for improving about thirty lakes and harbors, including twenty-four thousand dollars for the harbor of Chicago, and about twenty-five thousand for Erie—on the ground that these expenditures are not warranted in the present condition of the national finances.

Tax Bill Passed in the House.

The Tax bill passed by a vote of 102 to 63.

Dodging the Final Vote.

Forty-nine members of the House were absent to-night when the concluding votes were taken on the Tax bill.

Amendments to the Tax Bill.

Three amendments to the tax bill were adopted this morning in Committee of the Whole. One to prevent the recording of instruments without stamps; another providing that only one exemption of six hundred dollars from income tax shall be made where several members of a family are receiving incomes, the exception to be made from the head of the family. The third amendment was made on motion of Farnsworth, and modified by Holman, of Ind.

It imposes a tax of one quarter of one per cent. on all bank circulation, including National as well as State institutions. This was adopted in the committee by a vote of 62 to 51, and the House, by a vote of 78 to 54, passed the clause exempting from the tax of one quarter of one per cent the capital stock and the amount invested in U. S. bonds.

After allowing Fernando Wood to offer an amendment for a repeal of the provision of the former law, imposing a tax on imported spirits on hand, and Mr. Washburne to offer a substitute taxing all spirits on hand, the House sustained the demand for the previous question, and proceeded to vote on the amendments, on which separate votes were demanded. The only amendment disagreed to was that taxing Crude Petroleum. A number of very close votes by yeas and nays were taken on the amendments raising the tax on sugar, but they were all finally agreed to. Mr. Washburne's amendment taxing spirits on hand prior to the first of May, on which no tax had been paid, fifty cents, on which tax had been paid, thirty cents, was adopted on first ballot by 69 to 64, and on the second by 72 to 62.

Credit to whom Credit is due.

The credit for prompt action by the House on the tax bill, is principally due to Mr. Washburne, as chairman of the committee of the whole, Morrill, who had charge of the bill, and Kasson and Boutwell, who brought a great degree of business sagacity and intelligence to its consideration.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Revenue Commissioners

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH AND BURYING GROUND.

Fees of Justices of the Peace.

DEPUTY MAYOR IN PITTSBURGH.

Paving, &c., in Lawrenceville.

RATES AND LEVIES IN COLLINS TP.

Pittsburgh Gas Company

VOTE IN SENATE ON CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD BILLS.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Commercial.

HARRISBURG, April 28.

HOUSE—*Morning Session*—Reports of Committees: Mr. Bigham—An act relative to the appointment of revenue commissioners and collectors of taxes. Mr. Negley's bill relative the First Baptist church and burying ground in Pittsburgh. Mr. Sharp's bill relative to justices' fees in Allegheny county. Mr. Billingfelt's bill increasing the fees of the Sheriff of Allegheny county. Mr. Slack's bill, incorporating the Ohio Coal Company. Bills in place. Mr. Slack, a bill incorporating the Central Oil Company. Mr. Glass, a bill authorizing the Mayor of Pittsburgh to appoint a deputy; also providing payment of bounties of veteran volunteers not hitherto paid; also a bill relative to grading, paving and curbing in Lawrenceville, on petition of the Burgess and Council for the same. Mr. Denniston's bill relative to rates and levies in Collins Township; also, a supplement to the charter of the Masonic Hall Company of East Liberty. Mr. Herron, a supplement to the charter of the Pittsburgh Gas Company.

Senate met and adjourned.

The act relative to the grading and paving of streets in the borough of Duquesne, provides that the burgess and town council shall have power, upon the petition of a majority of the property holders on any street, lane or alley, to require by ordinance the grading, curbing and paving of any street, lane, alley or sidewalk, or parts thereof, not less than one square, the expenses of the same to be collected by a *pro rata* assessment on the feet front of property abounding and abutting on said street. The provisions of the bill are similar to the Allegheny paving law. The act also extends to the borough of Duquesne the same privileges relative to licenses on vehicles as are enjoined by the city of Pittsburgh and several of the boroughs. The bill is now in the Senate.

The act relative to licenses, which has passed the House, authorizes the boroughs of Monongahela, West Pittsburgh and Temperanceville, to impose a borough tax for the repairs and improvements of streets, and to grant vehicle licenses.

The constables' fee bill, which has passed the House, allows thirty-five cents for taking a person to jail or making an arrest; serving supœna and summons fifteen cents each; executing attachment forty cents; landlord's warrant thirty-five cents; bail-piece twenty-five cents; making return to court, one dollar for each day, and mileage four cents, &c.

The act relative to the Allegheny and New Brighton turnpike road, authorizes the Company to vacate the whole or part of their road in the borough of Manchester, Councils consenting.

The act incorporating Soldiers' Home in Allegheny county, as passed both Houses, includes the names of John Dean, George Weyman, F. R. Brunot and James McCandless, in addition to those already published.

The act incorporating the Kit Carson Gold and Silver Mining Company names as corporators Wm. A. Reed, Wm. H. Marston, W. H. Slack, G. W. Rothrock, G. S. Maxwell, John R. Jones and L. W. Hall, and gives them authority to grant and receive lands in Colorado territory or elsewhere.

The following is the vote in the Senate on the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad bills, which were passed to third reading on Wednesday evening:

YEAS—Bucher, Connell, Donovan, Dunlap Fleming; Glatz, Hoge, Householder, Kinsey-Lamberton, Latta, M'Candless, M'Sherry, Nichols, Reilly, Ridgway, Smith, Stark, Stein, St. Clair, Worthington. Yeas, 21.

NAYS—Beardslee, Clymer, Graham, Hopkins, Johnson, Lowry, Montgomery, Turrell, Wallace, Wilson, Penney, Speaker. Nays, 11.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Cotton Market—Quantrell About Again.

ST. LOUIS, April 28.—But little doing in cotton; receipts, 270 bales. Flour, $7 25@7 50 for single extra and $8 25 for double extra. Wheat, corn and oats unchanged.

Advices from Col. Phillips, commanding Fort Gibson, in the Indian country, says Quantrell is going to Kansas, having crossed Verdegris and Arkansas rivers on the night of the 26th. Adair, with 325 rebels, has been driven across the Illinois river, above Tullequah. Phillips has troops in pursuit.

From North Carolina

NEW YORK, April 28.—The Washington special of the Evening *Post*, states that General Butler expresses the opinion that the rebel troops have left for Virginia.

FROM HARRISBURG.

The Union State Convention.

Immense Enthusiasm

THE CONVENTION UNANIMOUS FOR LINCOLN.

Delegates to Baltimore Convention.

THE ELECTORAL TICKET.

The State Central Committee.

Patriotic Speeches.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial:

HARRISBURGH, April 28.

MORNING SESSION.

The Convention was called to order at twelve o'clock by Wayne M'Veagh, Esq., Chairman of the State Central Committee.

Hon. John P. Penney, of Pittsburgh, was nominated temporary Chairman, but declined on account of severe indisposition.

Senator Johnson, of Lycoming, was then chosen. On taking the chair, he made a neat and appropriate speech.

A list of the districts was called over, and the delegates handed in their credentials. There was only one district unrepresented.

Motions were made, and some discussion ensued in reference to a committee on resolutions and permanent organization. The greatest harmony and good feeling prevails. A committee of one from each Senatorial district was appointed to report permanent officers. The Convention then adjourned till 3 o'clock.

The complexion of the Convention is intensely Lincoln.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention re-assembled at 3 o'clock, when Senator Worthington, upon Committee on Permanent Organization reported—

For President—GEORGE V. LAWRENCE.

Vice-Presidents—One person from each Senatorial district—Hons. John P. Penney and J. L. Graham being two of the number.

Secretary—John H. Stewart.

Committee on Resolutions and Addresses—Geo. Bergner, of Dauphin; John P. Penney, of Allegheny; Campbell, of Schuylkill; Walton, of Philadelphia; Wilson, of Tioga; Serrill, of Delaware, and Rowe, of Franklin.

Hons. Simon Cameron and Alexander K. McClure were elected delegates at large to the Baltimore Convention on the first ballot; M. B. Lowry on the second, and W. W. Ketchum on the third ballot.

Hons. R. A. Cunningham, of Beaver, and Morton Michael, of Philadelphia, were chosen electors at large by acclamation.

Amidst the greatest enthusiasm, the Convention adjourned for supper.

EVENING SESSION.

On the re-assembling of the Convention in the evening, it was resolved that the several Congressional Districts be called in regular order, to report on electors:

First	District--Robert P King.	
Second	"	Geo Morrison Coates.
Third	"	Henry Bumm.
Fourth	"	Wm H Kern.
Fifth	"	Barton M Jenks.
Sixth	"	Charles H Rauk.
Seventh	"	Rober Parke.
Eighth	"	Aaron Multmuth.
Ninth	"	John H Heistand.
Tenth	"	R H Coryell.
Eleventh	"	Edward Halliday.
Twelfth	"	Charles F Bell.
Thirteenth	"	Elias W Hale.
Fourteenth	"	Charles H Shriner.
Fifteenth	"	John Wiester.
Sixteenth	"	David McConaughey.
Seventeenth	"	David W Woods.
Eighteenth	"	Isaac Benson.
Nineteenth	"	John Patton.
Twentieth	"	Samuel B Dick.
Twenty-first	"	Everhart Bierer.
Twenty-second	"	John P Penney.
Twenty-third	"	Ebenezer M Mankin.
Twenty-fourth	"	John W Blanchard.

On motion it was resolved that the State Central Committee be composed of two members from each Senatorial district in Philadelphia, two each from Berks, Lancaster, Dauphin and Allegheny counties, and one from each of the other counties in the State.

John M. Kirkpatrick and J. J. Siebeneck were appointed members of the State Committee for Allegheny county.

The Committee on Address and Resolutions reported. In the address to the Union people of the State, the Committee set forth at length the reasons for Pennsylvania's preference of Abraham Lincoln. During the reading of the address, it was frequently and loudly applauded.

The resolutions are brief, and only four in number. They endorse in unequivocal terms the administrations of President Lincoln and Governor Curtin; thank the Legislature for favoring the law giving the soldiers the right to vote, and thank the gallant defenders of our country in the field.

Senator Lowry, of Erie, made an eloquent speech, which was received with the wildest enthusiasm. He was followed by Mr. Ketchum of Luzerne, in an able and patriotic speech.

Messrs. McClure, of Franklin, Mann, of Philadelphia, M'Veagh, of Chester, Bartholomew and Campbell made eloquent addresses in behalf of Lincoln and the Union.

The proceedings did not conclude until a late hour, and were of the most enthusiastic character throughout.

From Cairo and Below.

Reported Taking of Shreveport.

A NOTORIOUS GUERRILLA KILLED.

A Smuggler to be Hung.

MOVEMENT OF VETERAN TROOPS

MURDER BY VETERAN VOLUNTEERS.

The Fort Pillow Massacre Investigation

ST. LOUIS, April 28.

Cairo dates of the 26th, by mail, say that the steamers Liberty and Belle, from Memphis, arrived at the former place with 128 bales of cotton for Evansville, and a number of men, horses, mules and wagons belonging to the 16th army corps, for Cairo, and 270 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

Memphis dates of the 25th say that the steamer Curlew, from Arkansa River, while aground on Jamison Island, was attacked by guerrillas, but the soldiers aboard drove them off, killing the leader, Tom Kennen, a notorious guerrilla and boat burner, better known as "Wild Irishman."

Three steamers are lying at the mouth of the White river, Arkansas, from which the guerrillas are receiving large supplies of clothing, &c.

Martin Smith, formerly conductor on the Mississippi Central Railroad, will be executed at Memphis on the 29th. He was some time since taken in the act of smuggling 500,000 percussion caps and several hundred pounds of gunpowder to the enemy, having previously taken the oath of allegiance.

Major General Washburn has arrived at Memphis, and assumed the command of the district of West Tennessee.

Memphis cotton market firm and unchanged. Receipts trifling. The proceeds of Government sales here to-day are upwards of six hunered thousand dollars, half of which are naval purse money. Cotton sold—mixed, but condition, ranging from seventy-one and three-sixteenths to seventy-three and a half. There is about a thousand more bales of cotton still here. Plantation brought ninety-one and a half.

The Hospital steamer N. W. Thomas, from New Orleans on the 18th, arrived with one hundred and sixty-six wounded soldiers, one-third of whom are from the late Red River battle, all furloughed, and on the way home.

A rebel prisoner, taken at Pleasant Hill, confirm former reports that Gen. Steele has taken Shreveport. General Prince arrived today.

[This is the first intelligence we have had that Shreveport had been taken.]

CAIRO, April 28.—Memphis papers of the 26th contain nothing special. Cotton has advanced 1c. Receipts light.

A reception was given the 31st Illinois veterans at Carbondale yesterday, preparatory to their return to the field, followed by a dinner and ball. During the afternoon, some soldiers of the regiment who had an old grudge against Col. Osborn, entered the store where the Colonel was sitting, and struck him on the head with a weight, breaking his skull, and inflicting a mortal wound. The murderer was not arrested at last accounts.

Messrs. Wade and Gooch leave for the East to-morrow morning.

The steamer Forsyth brought up 400 bales of cotton for St. Louis.

MEMPHIS, April 26.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War is here investigating the Fort Pillow massacre. It is thought they will exonerate General Hurlbut, as it is generally conceded that the force of his command was inadequate to deal vigorously with Forrest.

THE APPROACHING CONFLICT.

Great Naval Activity

A FLEET OF GUNBOATS LEAVE NEW YORK CITY.

OTHERS WILL SOON FOLLOW.

NEW YORK, April 28.—News received this morning at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, from Fortress Monroe and elsewhere, indicates approaching hostilities on the southern coast. From our own harbor, a whole fleet of wooden armed steamers have gone out. The Onondaga has been ordered from Fortress Monroe. It is understood all the vessels have received their sailing orders. This afternoon the Canonicus and her escorts, as well as several small steamers, were to have left. A large number of others are being pushed forward here as fast as possible, and will be placed in commission soon.

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---FIRST SESSION

WASHINGTON, April 28, 1864.

SENATE.—The bill for the classification of the clerks of paymasters in the navy, and for the graduation of their pay, was passed.

Mr. Fessenden, from finance committee, reported the House joint recommendation, increasing temporarily, the rates on foreign imports fifty per cent., with an amendment substituting 33⅓ per cent. increase on the present duty; also exempting goods in bond or transit.

A lengthy debate ensued on the House bill increasing temporarily the duty on imports. An amendment making the increase of duty on imports from fifty to sixty-three per cent.—one-third per cent. on present rates—was passed. The Senate amendment exempting foreign goods already in bond or in transit, from the temporary duty, was adopted.

On a separate vote the amendment adopted in Committee of the Whole, levying an increased temporary duty of 33⅓ per cent., instead of 50 per cent. on the present rate of duty on foreign imports, was rejected.

An amendment exempting goods in bond and in transitu was rejected.

The House bill was then passed, without amendment, by a vote of 32 to 31.

The Senate adjourned at 5:30 p. m.

The following is the joint resolution as passed by the Senate:

Resolved, By the Senate and House of Representatives, &c., That until the end of sixty days from the passage of this resolution, fifty per cent. of all duties and imports now imposed by law, on all the goods, wares, merchandise and articles imported, shall be added to the present duties, and imports now charged on importation of such articles, provided that on printing paper, unsized, and that used for books and newspapers exclusively, shall be exempt from the operations of these resolutions.

HOUSE.—The House went into Committee of the whole, on the internal revenue bill.

Mr. Kasson offered a substitute for the one hundred and fifty-first section, which was adopted. It provides as follows:

It shall not be lawful to record any instrument, document or paper, unless the proper stamp shall be affixed; and the record, when the proper stamp is not affixed, shall be utterly void, and shall not be used as evidence. The section stricken out, proposed a penalty of fifty dollars for failure to affix the stamp.

The Speaker laid before the House an address to the President from the people of Est Tennessee, and the President's reply. The address recounts the sufferings of the people of East Tennessee, asking for prompt payment of claims against the government, and the establishment of railroad facilities for obtaining supplies; and that the establishment of a railroad between Knoxville and Cincinnati, by way of Central Kentucky, would be of great consequence in the present emergency, and estimates the expenses and losses which a railroad in 1861 would have saved at $500,000. The President in reply said he had, in his annual message of 1861, recommended the construction of such a road, and now, with the hearty concurrence of Congress, he now proposed to do.

The Speaker also delivered to the House the following message from the President to the House of Representatives:

"In obedience to the resolution of your honorable body, a copy of which is herewith returned, I have the honor to make the following brief statement, which is believed to contain the information sought: Prior to, and at the meeting of the present Congress, Robert C. Schenck, of Ohio, and Frank P. Blair, Jr., of Mo., members elect thereto, by, and with the consent of the Senate, held commissions from the executive, as Major Generals of the volunteer army. Gen'l. Schenck entered the resignation of his said commission and took his seat in the House of Representatives at the assembling thereof, upon the distinct verbal understanding with the Secretary of War and the Executive, that he might at any time during the session, at his own pleasure, withdraw said resignation and return to the field. Gen. Blair was, by temporary agreement of Gen. Sherman, in command of a corps through the battles in front of Chattanooga and in marching to the relief of Knoxville which occurred in the latter days of December last, and, of course was not present at the assembling of Congress. When he subsequently arrived here he sought and was allowed by the Secretary of War and the Executive the same conditions and promises as was allowed and made to Gen. Schenck. Gen. Schenck has not applied to withdraw his resignation, but when Gen. Grant was made Lieutenant General, pending some changes of commands and of officers, Gen. Blair sought to be assigned to the command of a corps. This was made known to Gen. Grant and Gen. Sherman, and assented to by them, and the particular corps for him was assigned. This was arranged and understood, as now remembered, so much as a month ago, but the formal withdrawal of General Blair's resignation and the revoking of the order assigning him to the command of a corps were not communicated to the War Department until last week, perhaps on the 23d of April, inst.

"As a summary of the whole, it may be stated that Gen. Blair holds no military commission or appointment other than he held when elected, and that it was believed he is now acting as Major General, upon the assumed validity of the commission herein stated, and not otherwise. There are some letters, notes, telegrams, orders, entries, and other documents in connection with this subject which, it is believed, would throw no additional light upon it, but which will be cheerfully furnished if desired.

Signed, ABRAHAM LINCOLN."

April 28, 1864.

Mr. Schenck, of Ohio, explained that he was elected to Congress while engaged in the military service, and he considered several months whether he would take his seat here or not. At last, the time approached when it became necessary that he should come to a decision. Mr. Schenck then related his conversation with the Secretary of War and the President on the United States on the subject, and these gentlemen said that the matter could be arranged so that he could return to the military service. He tendered his resignation on the 5th of December last, accompanying it with a request that he (Schenck) should be relieved from the sense in the Military service, his resignation commanded. He did not now claim to be in any having been formally tendered and accepted.

The President's Message was on motion of Mr. Dawes, referred to the Committee on Elections.

The House then resumed the consideration of the amendments to the Internal tax bill. Many of their amendments were agreed to *en masse*, and others were reserved for separate votes.

Fernando Wood offered a new section to repeal the act of March taxing foreign liquors on hand.

Mr. Washburne presented a substitute to tax domestic spirits on hand. The vote thereon was refused.

The House refused to concur in the following amendment: "And are hereby authorized to add to the duty or tax the price per thousand of cubic feet gas sold."

The House refused to tax coal illuminating oil, &c., twenty-five cents, and left it as originally reported, viz: Twenty cents per gallon.

The House also refused to agree to the amendment taxing crude petroleum a dollar and thirty cents a barrel.

The House voted on the amendment of Mr. Farnsworth taxing the bank circulation ¼ of one centum on all amounts in circulation, which was adopted by a vote of 78 against 64.

The House voted on the amendment to increase the tax on cane brown sugar from 1 to 2 cents per pound, and agreed to it by 77 against 66.

Mr. Schenck asked leave to offer a resolution calling on the President to furnish copies of all the letters, notes, telegrams and other documents referred to in the President's message today, in connection with the answer to the inquiry whether F. P. Blair holds any appointment or position in the military service of the United States.

Mr. Dawson objected to the introduction of the resolution.

Mr. Schenck made a few remarks in addition to his former statement to the effect that he drew his pay to the 5th of December as a Major-General, or to the time his resignation took effect, and did not begin to draw pay as a member of Congress until the 7th of December, when he took his seat.

Mr. Dawson withdrew his objection to the introduction of the resolution.

Fernando Wood, for the public good, renewed the objection. It was inopportune to offer it.

Mr. Schenck—"I call the member to order. I have the floor by consent of the House."

Fernando Wood—"I objected to the introduction of the subject and the remarks of the member. If he is not civil he will not be allowed to proceed."

The Speaker said that Mr. Schenck had obtained the unanimous consent to make a statement.

Mr. Schenck resumed. Lest there should be a misapprehension, and as he was unable to introduce the resolution, he said there was not from him the scrap of a pen relating to a negotiation concerning a return to the military service.

The House resumed the consideration of the amendments to the tax bill, and, having disposed of all of them by concurring in the recommendations of the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, the House proceeded to dispose of the new section offered by Fernando Wood, viz: So much of the 7th section of the act of March 7th, 1864, to the increase of the revenue, as levies a tax of forty cents on liquors in ported prior to that date, is hereby repealed, and the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to refund and pay all monies exacted.

Mr. Washburne offered the following as a substitute: That all spirits of a domestic production and held for sale on the 1st of May, 1864, and upon which no tax shall have been paid, shall be subject to a duty of 50 cents per gallon, and all such spirits on hand for sale, on which a prior duty shall have been paid, a duty of 30 cents; provided that bona fide retail dealers in spirits, duly licensed, shall not be taxed on their stock on hand, whose quantity on hand does not exceed two bbls.

The question was taken on Washburne's substitute for Woods' proposition, and was agreed to. Yeas, 72; nays, 62.

Mr. Farnsworth offered a proposition that every person, banking institution and association issuing notes, bills and other obligations for money, authorized by act of Congress, shall pay one-fourth of one per cent. monthly on the notes and obligations so issued. He said his object was to compel the State banks to withdraw their circulation and to impose the tax not only on the money issued during each month, but also on the notes still out. The West does not want the shin-plaster and rotten currency of the New England and New York State banks. Six months was too long to allow for the withdrawal of such notes, and he should like to see this done in one month.

Mr. Farnsworth's amendment to the section in relation to the banks and banking, was again read, as follows: That every person and banking association, or corporation issuing notes or other obligations calculated or intended to circulate as money shall pay ¼ of 1 per cent each month on such amount, or which having been issued remain in circulation. This was agreed to by ayes fifty-two, nays fifty-one.

On motion of Mr. Holman the section was amended so as to impose the tax on the average amount of capital stock, omitting the words, beyond the amount invested in bonds.

FROM ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Disposition of the Army Corps.

LEE STILL IN HIS INTRENC

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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The Daily Commercial.

FRIDAY, APRIL 29, 1864.

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THE COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh.

Removal of the Commercial Office.

The office of the DAILY COMMERCIAL has been removed to the adjoining building, No. 76 Fifth street, directly opposite Postoffice. The Counting Room is on the first floor, where all business matters will be transacted.

"Jewels, Embroidering and Oriental Splendor!"

MR. FORNEY, in an "occasional" letter to the Philadelphia *Press*, relates what a gentleman who "made a tour" of the late Metropolitan Fair, "that vast demonstration, rivaling, as I did, the World's Exposition in London," told him of "the splendor and costliness of the attire of the women," which was "the most painful sight that greeted his eyes." Considering that it was not the place where one might expect to see "painful sights" at all, we are left to conjecture as to the degree of the painfulness that afflicted the spectator. Nevertheless, and soberly, **the sight must have** been sufficiently painful, and no doubt was well calculated to awaken a train of unpleasant reflection in the mind of all thoughtful men. Mr. FORNEY well remarks that "it is a ghastly spectacle, in the midst of such a tragedy as this, to see jewels, and embroidery, and Oriental splendor, where we should find only quiet good taste, and the ever-present example of economy and frugality. These decorations are like diamonds upon corpses, or wreaths upon skeletons—horrible mockeries of the truth, and insults to the holiest sensibilities." The remark is equally true, "that the desire for display extends to all classes," and that this "is true of all the loyal States." To illustrate this remark, the writer adds: "On Sunday last a gentleman pointed me to a well-dressed woman, whose clothes certainly had not cost less than one hundred dollars, and said, that is my cook! It is common for a woman who gets her nine or ten dollars a month to spend thirty or forty upon a robe. All these expensive articles lead, of course, to other expenses."

We think he might have gone farther, and put, if he did not answer, the question: How does "my cook" get the money to buy "clothes that cost not less than one hundred dollars," how can a "woman who gets her nine or ten dollars a month" spend thirty or forty upon a robe?

We imagine that it is precisely here that we approach an appalling feature of society, and one of the worst of the many growing evils of this day of extravagance and vice. How are these and "other expenses" supported with "nine or ten dollars a month?" What is true of the woman getting this salary, yet spending thirty or forty dollars for a single robe, is true of others, of far too many, we fear, whose income though greater, their extravagance is nevertheless in equal proportion. The example of those grown suddenly rich, and of those already rich, therefore are able to pay for the luxuries they have, has, we conclude, done much to produce this reprehensible state of things. The end to which it must lead suggests a wide field for those disposed to philosophize on the old, but never before so real topic, the degeneracy of society, and the tendency to evil as shown in the times in which we live.

MR. FORNEY, however, makes a practical suggestion, looking towards a curtailment of the extravagance of which there are so many deplorable manifestations, which we wish we could believe would be heeded. We quote:

But, you will ask, have you nothing to say of the extravagance of the men? Yes, far more than of the extravagance of the gentler sex. *But if the American women choose to take the lead in this great work they can easily control the American men.* I will not insult my fair countrywomen by asking them to look at the conduct of their Southern sisters, whose necessities drive them into a heretofore unpractised economy. But how much more easy for Northern ladies freely to give of their abundance for the cause of their country? To do it freely? To do it with all their hearts?

Could the women of our country be moved to enter into the spirit of this suggestion, and, with the feeling and purpose that animated the women of the revolution, do as they did, they could confer on the nation a blessing more valuable than gold and more enduring than her monuments. The plea is not for an impracticability or an extreme of any kind; nor will "calico balls" or any momentary device as unsubstantial as momentary, meet the case. There must be a heartfelt conviction touching the evil, and a sincere, reasonable resolve to abandon the course of extravagance and to "frown indignantly" on everything that does not comport with the time in which we live and the scenes which surround us.

Continuing his practical suggestions, Mr. FORNEY proposes that "the women of Pennsylvania" set the example at "the June Fair in Philadelphia," and he expresses the belief that the example "will be universally followed." We hope he is not too sanguine, either as to the willingness of the ladies of Philadelphia to adopt the suggestion, or as to the extent it would be followed. All reforms and good enterprises must commence somewhere, and somebody must lead. We can think of no place where this reform could more properly begin than at Philadelphia, and certainly the women of no part of the land are more worthy to lead in it than the women of that good city.

NECESSITY OF GRADING WOOL.—MR. FOOTE has presented to the Senate a memorial from the wool growers of Vermont, breeders of the best sheep in the world, showing how the tariff on wool is a double failure, affording no (adequate) revenue in this hour of need, and furnishing no protection, most foreign wool being smuggled in, in dirt and grease, and in the worst possible condition, to give color to their pretence that it cost less than one cent per pound, and so "pull the wool over the eyes" of legislators and custom-house officers. They ask a division into three grades, with a home valuation: under eighteen cents, three cents three cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; from eighteen to twenty-five, six cents; specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem; over twenty-five cents, ten cents specific and twenty per cent. ad valorem.

IDAHO EMIGRATION.—Nebraska City and the neighboring City of Omaha is the chief starting point of emigrants going to the gold fields of Idaho. It contains almost 4,000 inhabitants, and trade is said to be in a flourishing condition, with prices abominably high and still going higher every day. The emigration is immense, and the demand for teams and wagons very great. Mules are worth from $250 to $650 per team; cattle from $85 to $200 per yoke; wagons from $140 to $180 each, with covers. Cattle are considered preferable for emigrants to either horses or mules, because they do better on grass, make the trip just as quick, and are more saleable in the mines for beef, after recruiting in the mountains. The season is very backward, and trains starting before the 10th of May will have to feed their cattle as far as Fort Kearney.

IT is believed that Mr. LINCOLN and his friends are delighted with the defeat that Gen. BANKS has sustained in Louisiana, since it takes from the President, in a certain contingency, a formidable Presidential competitor before the Baltimore Convention.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* said that. We doubt whether the writer himself was wicked enough to believe there was a grain of truth in a single word he wrote. We do not believe there is a man in the land, not a confessed knave, who will say he believes there is. Therefore the man who can write such a libel is a disgrace to the human race, though perhaps a very proper person to be the editor of the journal from which we make the extract.

PAY OF WESTERN VOLUNTEERS.—In the House of Representatives, on Wednesday evening, the joint resolution of Mr. GARFIELD, appropriating $5,000,000 to pay for army equipments, clothing, subsistence, transportation, and pay of Western volunteers, for a term of service of not less than one hundred days, was adopted almost unanimously.

Two Important Bills.

Two of the most important measures which have been considered by our Legislature this session are two bills relative to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad, which have passed the House of Representatives, and are now before the Senate. One of these repeals the charter of the existing Company, on the ground that it has failed to accomplish the objects for which it was created, and that the Company has not the ability to finish the road. It provides for the lease or sale of the property to some other corporation of this State, the stockholders, &c., to be compensated, &c. The other bill creates a corporation under the title of the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company, of whom the corporators are mostly leading citizens of Bedford, Somerset, Fulton and Franklin counties, among them being several of the principal officers of the Cumberland Valley Railroad Company, and four prominent New York capitalists. The company is authorized to construct a railroad from Connellsville to the Maryland State line, and to connect it with the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, and also to construct a road from any point on said line to connect with any road or roads in the Susquehanna valley or west thereof, and to make such branches as the directors may deem expedient and necessary in the southern tier of counties of Pennsylvania. The capital stock of the company is fixed at ten millions of dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the shares. The object of the two bills is to make a new through line of railway from Pittsburgh to Harrisburg, via Connellsville, Bedford and Chambersburg, and the proposed route includes the Cumberland Valley railroad to Chambersburg as the eastern end of the line, and the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad to Connellsville as the western end.

The whole country traversed is very rich in resources, especially mineral, and the road, when completed, will undoubtedly do a very large business. The Cumberland Valley Railroad, from being a mere branch line, as it is now, will rise to the importance of a portion of a main line, and renewed life will be infused into the whole southern tier of counties of this State.

The delegates from this county have earnestly resisted both these measures. Mr. BIGHAM has succeeded in getting through the House a third bill, which is intended to harmonize all interests. It permits the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, Pittsburgh and Cleveland, and Cumberland Valley Railroads, or any other railroad east of the Susquehanna and Baltimore, and the city of Baltimore, to subscribe to the stock of the said Southern Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroad, or to purchase and indorse its bonds. The railroad may purchase the property and franchise of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville, lease or sell the same upon such terms as the directors of the two companies may agree upon; such agreement to be liable to the satisfaction of a majority of the stockholders in both companies. This supplement removes mainly the objections to the second bill. While there are many who would have preferred a more direct connection with the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, still the Connellsville and Southern Pennsylvania Railroad Company will be of incalculable advantage to Pittsburgh, opening up the trade of a region which is now to her a sealed book.

Nibbling Around the Edges.

The rebels are doing their best, by nibbling around the edges, to divert Lieut.-Gen GRANT from his grand operations in the center. They will not succeed. While it is indisputably mortifying that we should meet with reverses on the rim, and while these reverses are calculated to have a depressing influence on some minds in and out of the army, they will have little or none at all on the preparations for the great onset that is to go so far in deciding the conflict.

The situation at Plymouth had no connection with Lieut.-Gen. GRANT'S plans; and the loss of the place should be viewed accordingly. It is solely chargeable to local generalship. The consequences will be purely local, and the event should be viewed in no other light.

The disaster on the Red River, though of a worse character, no one will pretend should be charged to Lieut. Gen. Grant, particularly after it is known that the expedition under Banks was against his advice, and even stern remonstrance. It is due to him that this fact should be known; and further, that had he been listened to, the armies now wandering in the South-west would be operating in the grand plan at the center.

The Paducah and Fort Pillow affairs have ceased to be thought of as bearing on either the Virginia or Georgia campaign, although the movements of Forrest were identical in policy with the movements in North Carolina. Compared with the campaign about to open in Virginia, these operations are but "nibblings around the edges;" and while they have a positive interest in themselves, and will have some influence on the public mind, they will not, in the slightest degree, effect the more comprehensive operations on which so much is staked.

Mineral Resources of Tennessee.

It is almost incredible the hidden wealth that lies secreted in Tennessee. The undeveloped resources of the United States have not as yet been fully appreciated, much less those of particular States. An intelligent correspondent, traveling through East Tennessee, has furnished some valuable statistics in relation to the mineral resources of that region, which serve to show that the mineral wealth of the country is inexhaustible, and that if the wasting war which is now taxing all our energies as a people was once ended, it would take the people, in the peaceful vocations of industry and trade, but a little while to recuperate and wipe out the millions of debt which has been necessarily incurred to perpetuate our cherished institutions. We give in detail some items of special interest:

COPPER MINES.—The Copper mines in Polk county are of immense wealth. They have been worked to a considerable extent, and thousand pounds of rich ore extracted. Valuable copper ore also exists in Jefferson and Cleburne counties. Copper is not found in large masses as in the Lake Superior mines. Here it is all ore, which is the black oxyd, and beneath a covering of arsenical rock you come to the yellow sulphate.

COAL.—In what is known at Waldron's Ridge, and through that portion of the Cumberland Mountains running through Kingston, Kingston, Rome, Morgan, Anderson, Campbell, Cleborne, and Scott counties, is an inexhaustible supply of stone coal. These vast beds of coal may scarcely ever been touched, and the formations rest as secure to-day from the ravages and pollution of the present age as it did a million years ago.

IRON ORE.—Between here and Chattanooga, all along or rather in the White Oak Ridge, exists a properties of iron ore which has never been worked. In Rome, Morgan, Scott, Anderson and Campbell counties it is to be found in great abundance. On the Tellico river, in Monroe county, is what is called the "Tellico Iron Works" which were originally and profitably developed. In Meggs county veins of iron ore which would pay an immense per centage, are known to exist.

LEAD MINES.—Within eight miles of this point a lead mine has been discovered which competent judges say would be a safe investment for any amount of capital. This is not the only mine of this description. There are others in abundance, and the lead is a most superior quality, excelling that of the celebrated lead mines at Dubuque. The first effort, however, has never been made to work them, and they lie as do the coal beds spoken of above. Having visited and investigated the Lake Superior mining region, and likewise the Dubuque mines, I cannot see why the mineral resources of East Tennessee, if fully developed, would not prove a source of immense wealth to the State and the nation.

ZINC.—This rare mineral is to be found in many sections of this portion of the country, and runs through a series of counties, commencing with Jefferson. Like the other mineral riches, it has never been developed.

GOLD.—The most valuable of the precious metals is to be found in the Chilhowee ridge, a portion of it Monroe county, Tenn., and running through into North Carolina, on Valley river. Pieces to the value of $10 and $20 have been discovered. It is supposed that the vein is hardly rich enough to pay for prosecuting and prospecting; so thus, in this specialty, East Tennessee is not likely to become a second El Dorado.

MARBLE QUARRIES.—In Bradley, Monroe, Knox, and Jefferson counties, marble quarries of excellent qualities have been found. The beautiful marble to be seen at the State Capitol, Nashville, has been procured from the quarries in Hawkins county. At Citico, on the Tennessee river, in Monroe county, is a quarry from which is procured a black polished marble with white spots dotting it, as if the leopard skin for ages had been petrified, and remarkable for the finish, beauty, and durability with which the chisel of nature has carved it.

THE NATIONAL BANK BILL.—In the Senate Wednesday, the consideration of the bill to provide a national currency secured by United States bonds was resumed. The pending question was on the finance committee's amendments imposing a tax of one-half per cent. on the circulation, one-quarter on the deposits and one-quarter on the capital beyond that which is in United States bonds, providing that State, Municipalities and Counties, may tax the shares of a Bank held by individuals or Corporations, the same as other private means. Mr. POMEROY offered an amendment, the effect of which would be to allow the States to tax all capital except that put into U. S. bonds as the capital of these banks. He said this was in keeping with existing laws. The subject was debated without reaching any decision.

There is great alarm in England lest the small farmers worth four or five hundred pounds will emigrate to the United States and purchase farms in the West, particularly in those States where, in consequence of the rebellion, improved lands may now be bought very cheaply and can be made immediately productive.

General Intelligence.

A MANSION FOR THE GOVERNOR.—The committee of the Legislature to whom the subject was referred, have purchased the elegant mansion of the late Wells Coverley, in Harrisburg as a residence for the Governor of the State, and the Councils of the city of Harrisburg have authorized the payment of the sum of twenty thousand dollars towards paying for the same

David Wills, Esq., of Gettysburg, Pa., is preparing some very interesting relics of the battlefield to send to the Pennsylvania State Sanitary Fair, among which will be the original box in which was placed, immediately after his death, the body of General Reynolds. It has a peculiar history. Mr. Wills says: The National Cemetery is progressing admirably. There is a growing desire among the people to have the Confederate dead decently buried in some inclosure suitable thereto.

The Irish papers continue to report an extensive emigration from Ireland to the United States. No fewer than three hundred and fifty persons, for instance, have left Sligo, that number including forty from Lord Palmerston's estates. His lordship, it is said, provided for the passage and outfit of these forty persons.

The Stuyvesant Pear Tree, in Third avenue, corner of Thirteenth street, is once more in bloom. This tree was brought from Holland, so runs the story, by Gov. Petrus Stuyvesant, in 1647, and is therefore 217 years old—by far the oldest object placed by man on New York Island that can now be recognized. It is much decayed, and is liable to go down at any moment.

Ledyard Linklaen, of Cazenovia, a gentleman distinguished among the scholars and lovers of science in New York, is dead. He was a brother-in-law of Gov. Seymour.

A desperate encounter occurred on Saturday last in Washington, between "Hole-in-the-Day," chief of the Chippewas, and "Look-Around," one of his young warriors. The latter fired a pistol, the ball entering near the right ear of the chief, passing round his head, and coming out of his mouth. He lies in a critical condition. "Look-Around" had his face lacerated by a platform as an improvised knife in the hands of "Hole-in-the-Day."

The New York *World* says "it is a fact, known as yet to but very few, that a movement has been in progress for some time past in various cities of the United States, and which promises to center itself in this city, purporting to have for its object the liberation of Mexico from the thraldom of the French power. This movement, according to our informant, who is an ex-officer of a New York city regiment, now mustered out of the service, and who was approached on the new order of things concerning his co-operation in the matter, has been in progress for some months in other cities, and is about commencing in New York.

The House resolution raising the tariff duties for sixty days does not include goods in bond, which can be entered at any time on the payment of the present rates. It is believed that the Senate will amend the House resolution so as to increase the duties only thirty-three per cent.

The House Military Committee will agree to the resolution recommending an appropriation of twenty millions of dollars to cover expenses of the three-months men. If possible, the Governors will be induced to extend the term of service to six months.

Mr. Gooch has written to the War Department from Cairo that the alleged butcheries of colored troops at Fort Pillow are fully proved, and that the facts are worse than were at first reported. Mr. Gooch is chairman of the House Committee on the Conduct of the War. The President waits for the report of the sub-committee. He will act when it is submitted to Congress.

A dispatch from Indianapolis says that a citizen of Park county, named Ley, who had been quite active in arresting deserters, was murdered a few nights ago by a company of forty men, who entered his house with blackened faces. The Sheriff of the county obtained some clue to the whereabouts of the murderers, and he was assisted by a band of armed men, who ran the criminals off into a copperhead neighborhood, in Fountain county, near Jacksonville, where they are now protected by some 500 armed men. The Sheriff and his posse wounded two of the murderers before their retreat, who proved to be deserters. Brigadier General R. A. Thompson, of the Indiana Legion, has been requested to call out the Legion of Park and Vigo counties, and they have gone into Fountain county to aid the civil officers in arresting the murderers of Ley. General Mansfield has gone to look into the affair.

The residence and out-houses of Francis Davis, near St. Joseph, Mo., valued at $10,000, was burned by incendiarirs on Saturday. A large distillery worth $5,000, in the same vicinity, was consumed on Sunday.

Military Movements.

A correspondent writing from the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, says, the late reports that both armies had been manoeuvering for the best position was wholly unfounded. The same correspondent says:

As to the exact time when a movement is to commence the public must be very patient. General Grant will give the order to advance some fine morning, and within twenty-four hours thereafter we shall be in motion; this is as long a warning as we expect. As to preparations, we may consider them as already about perfect; but this is no positive indication, for it is the policy of the Army of the Potomac to keep in a state of chronic readiness for any movement. There never was an army better supplied with the material of war, nor more thoroughly organized in its various departments, and although its reputation with the country for promptness and celerity of action is not as high as it might be, there is not another army that can be got under weigh at as short a notice, and start in such thorough marching or fighting trim as the Army of the Potomac. This is of course owing chiefly to its proximity to the base of supplies and facilities for transportation.

A distinguished officer in the army of Gen. Banks—an officer who has been in many battles in Virginia, in Tennessee and in the South-west—says, in a letter received here, that the fighting at Pleasant Hill, on the 8th and 9th inst., was the severest he ever was in. There was great blundering in that important branch of the art of war which consists in the handling of transportation—the *impedimenta* of Cæsar.

The latest movements of Forrest and Polk are regarded as looking to a junction with Johnston's army, in which event the latter will, no doubt, assume the offensive without delay. Our forces in that direction, however, are on the alert, and will be ready whenever the glove shall be thrown down.

A writer for the New York *Daily Times*, in elaborately reviewing the military situation in Virginia, expresses the highest confidence in the success of the campaign upon which General Grant is about to enter into Virginia, and gives the following reasons for this confidence:

What are the grounds of this confidence? They are, first of all, the reinforcement which the Army of the Potomac will receive in the leadership of Grant himself. It is not merely that his great series of Western victories prove his claim of first-class generalship, but that his position as General-in-Chief will give him unrammelled liberty and unity of command, will enable him to use all the resources of the nation, and will afford him the means of general command over the whole theater of war. These advantages that no other commander of the Army of the Potomac ever enjoyed, and they are immense. The next ground of confidence rests in the magnificent army which General Grant is massing in Virginia. Its mere numerical proportions are spoken of as something portentous. But not only is the Army of the Potomac strong in its numbers—it is strong in its organization, its commanders, its discipline, its *morale*. The sweeping changes made by Grant in the interior constitution of the Army of the Potomac—however much they may have shocked some sensibilities—have all been to the *improvement* of the army; and no one who knows the spirit and quality of that army can fail to appreciate the delight and confidence Grant has in it. The next ground of confidence is that the strength of the army Grant has under his command and his unfettered freedom of action will enable him to venture on a plan of campaign entirely different from any of the several campaigns that have had Richmond for their object.

Despatches from Cincinnati represent the excitement over the order calling out the State Militia to be very great. The premiums paid for the enlistment of substitutes for the hundred days are fabulous, and are principally offered by those in high life. Business will be seriously injured. Merchants find it necessary to employ women clerks. The young men, nearly all belonging to volunteer organizations, are preparing to start for the front. The excitement is increased by the probability of a draft next week. Those in the volunteer service who are drafted will receive credit for the hundred days's service.

The volunteer regiments, the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th, will turn out about 700 men each, and the county will furnish six companies, all under the command of the Mayor, Collen Harris, who will take the field. Indiana the war fever runs high, and under the impression that Gov. Morton is to command, there will be no trouble about raising the required number of troops.

FASHIONABLE PARLOR.—In Mrs. Stowe's present "House and Home Paper," in the May number of the Atlantic Monthly, there is this little picture of a Fashionable Parlor:

How many people do we call on from year to year, and know no more of their feelings, habits, tastes, family ideas and ways, than if they lived in Kamtschatka! And why? Because the room which they call a front parlor is made expressly so that you never shall know. They sit in a back room,—work, talk, read, perhaps. After the servant has let you in and opened a crack of the shutters, and while you sit waiting for them to change their dress and come in, you speculate as to what they may be doing. From some distant region, the laugh of a child, the song of a canary bird reaches you, and then door claps hastily to. Do they love plants? Do they write letters, sew, embroider, crochet? Do they ever romp and frolic? What books do they read? Do they sketch or paint? Of these possibilities a mute and mufflled room says nothing. A sofa and six chairs, two ottomans fresh from the upholstery, a Brussels carpet, a centre-table with four gilt books of Beauty on it, a mantel-clock from Paris, and two bronze vases,—all these tell you only in rigid tones, "This is the best room,"—only that, and nothing more,—and soon she trips in in her best clothes, and apologizes for keeping you waiting, asks how your mother is, and you remark that it is a pleasant day—and thus the acquaintance progresses from year to year, one hour in the little back-room, where the plants and canary bird and children are, might have made you fast friends for life; but as it is, you care no more for them than for the gilt clock on the mantel.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Western Pennsylvania Legislation.

Private Calendar.

APPORTIONMENT BILL COMPLETE.

A MANSION FOR THE GOVERNOR.

Surgeon King Coming to Pittsburgh.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1864.

The private calendar yesterday being very lengthy, was not gone through with until to-day. The following bills in addition to those I telegraphed last evening, which are of interest to the people of Western Pennsylvania, have since been disposed of:

"An act to amend the charter of the city of Erie."

"An act authorizing the election of an additional justice of the peace in the borough of Carrolltown, in the county of Cambria."

"An act to change the compensation of the Commissioners of Butler county."

"An act to authorize the directors of the poor and house of employment in the county of Fayette, and the guardian of Levi Springer Geddis, to exchange and convey certain real estate.

"A supplement to an act relating to the several courts of Butler county, approved the 18th day of March, 1863."

"An act for the relief of Philip Leonard, of Lawrence county, a soldier of the war of 1812."

"An act to change the time of holding the election in the borough of Leechburg, in the county of Armstrong."

"An act to fix the place for holding the general, special and borough elections in the Second Ward in the borough of Johnstown, in the county of Cambria."

"An act to change the place of holding the elections in the township of Valley, in the county of Armstrong."

"A supplement to an act to incorporate the Youghiogheny Coal Hollow Company, approved March 17th, 1863."

"A supplement to an act to incorporate the St. Clair Cemetery Association, of the borough of Greensburg, Westmoreland county, approved April 19, 1856."

"An act relating to rates of toll on the Philadelphia and Erie railroad."

"An act supplementary to an act incorporating the Oil Creek and Ridgway Railroad Company."

"An act relative to the capital stock of the Venango Bank,"

"An act relative to the capital stock of the Petroleum Bank."

"An act to authorize Arnold Plumer, of Venango county, to make deeds or conveyance for land sold by him belonging to the heirs of Patte Plumer, deceased."

In the House this morning, the report of the Conference Committee on the Apportionment bill being the order, it was opposed by Messrs. Pershing and Sutphin, and advocated by Mr. Henry. The following is the report of the committee, which was adopted, yeas, 51; nays, 44,

SENATORIAL.

1, 2, 3 and 4. Philadelphia city	4
5. Chester, Delaware and Montgomery	2
6. Bucks	1
7. Lehigh and Northampton	1
8. Berks	1
9. Schuylkill	1
10. Carbon, Monroe, Pike and Wayne	1
11. Bradford, Susquehanna and Wayne	1
12. Luzerne	1
13. Potter, Tioga, M'Kean and Clinton	1
14. Lycoming, Union and Snyder	1
15. Northumberland, Montour, Columbia and Sullivan	1
16. Dauphin and Lebanon	1
17. Lancester	2
18. York and Cumberland	1
19. Adams and Franklin	1
20. Somerset, Bedford and Fulton	1
21. Blair, Huntingdon, Centre, Mifflin, Juniata and Perry	2
22. Cambria, Indiana and Jefferson	1
23. Clearfield, Cameron, Clarion, Forest and Elk	1
24. Westmoreland, Fayette and Greene	1
25. Allegheny	2
26. Beaver and Washington	1
27. Lawrence, Butler and Armstrong	1
28. Mercer, Venango and Warren	1
29. Crawford and Erie	1

REPRESENTATIVES.

Philadelphia	18	Dauphin	2
Delaware	1	York	2
Chester	3	Cumberland	1
Montgomery	2	Perry and Franklin	2
Bucks	2	Adams	1
Lehigh	2	Somerset, Bedford and Fulton	2
Northampton	2	Bradford and Sullivan	2
Carbon and Monroe	1	Blair	1
Wayne and Pike	1	Cambria	1
Luzerne	3	Clearfield, Elk and Forest	1
Susquehanna and Wyoming	2	Clarion and Jefferson	1
Lycoming, Union and Snyder	3	Armstrong	1
Columbia and Montour	2	Indiana and Westmoreland	3
Northumberland	1	Fayette	3
Tioga and Potter	1	Greene	1
Clinton, Cameron and M'Kean	1	Beaver and Washington	3
Centre	1	Venango and Warren	2
Huntingdon, Juniata & Mifflin	2	Crawford	2
Schuylkill	3	Erie	2
Berks	3	Allegheny	6
Lancester	4	Lawrence, Mercer and Butler	4
Lebanon	1		

This settles the apportionment question, and gives Allegheny county an additional member.

Mr. Smith, of Chester, from the committee appointed to purchase a mansion for the Governor, made the following report, which was adopted. Yeas 54; nays 35:

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

The undersigned, commissioners appointed under an act, entitled An act to authorize the purchase of an Executive Mansion, approved April 2, 1864, respectfully report that they have selected, and purchased from Mary A. Coverly, devisee of Wells Coverly, deceased, a three-storied brick house, together with the lot on which the same is erected, late the estate of the said Wells Coverly, deceased, said lot being 52 feet 6 inches on Front street, and extending back 210 feet to Fever alley, and as the consideration therefor they have sold to the said Mary A. Coverly, of said city, the house heretofore purchased for the residence of the Governor, under the act passed January 18th, A. D. 1858, entitled An act to autorize the purchase of a residence for the Governor.

The commissioners submit herewith the contract for the purchase and sale of the houses and lots.

They further report that the city of Harrisburg has appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars, which has been accepted by the said Mary A. Coverly towards the consideration for the purchase of said house and lot.

Although not literally within the duty assigned them, the commissioners deem it not out of place to suggest that a sufficient sum be appropriated for the purpose of fitting up and furnishing said house.

They therefore recommend the passage of the following preamble and resolutions, viz:

WHEREAS, The commissioners appointed under an act, entitled An act to authorize the purchase of an Executive Mansion, approved April 2, A. D. 1864, have selected and purchased from Mary A. Coverly, a three-storied brick house and the lot on which the same is erected, late the estate of said Wells Coverly, deceased, said lot being fifty-two feet six inches front on Front street, in the city of Harrisburg, and extending back two hundred and ten feet to River alley, and as the consideration passing from the Commonwealth therefor, they have sold to the said Mary A. Coverly, of said city, the house heretofore purchased for the residence of the Governor under the act passed Jan. 18th, A. D. 1858, entitled An act to authorize the purchase of a residence for the Governor.

And whereas, The city of Harrisburg has appropriated the sum of twenty thousand dollars towards the consideration for the purchase of said house and lot;

And whereas, It is proper that a house for the residence of the Governor of this Commonwealth should be properly fitted up and furnished; therefore, first,

Resolved, etc., That the contracts of purchase and sale above mentioned, be and the same are hereby ratified; Provided, That before the deed of said houses and lots shall be finally delivered to the respective parties, the Attorney General shall certify to the Governor that the deed from the said Mary A. Coverly will pass a good title to the Commonwealth, free and clear of all incumbrances.

Resolved, That the faith of the Commonwealth is hereby pledged, in case the seat of government thereof should at any time be removed from the city of Harrisburg, to repay to the said city the sum of $20,000, appropriated as above mentioned towards the purchase of said house and lot.

Resolved, That the sum of $5,000, or as much thereof as may be necessary, be and the same is hereby appropriated, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, to fit up and furnish the said house, under the direction of the Governor, and the bills therefor to be settled in the usual manner by the Auditor General.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.
ISAAC SLENKER,
Auditor General.
WM. V. M'GRATH,
State Treasurer.

P. FRAZER SMITH,
ALBERT R. SCHOFIELD,
H. C. ALLEMAN,
House Committee.

S. F. WILSON,
HEISTER CLYMER,
JER. NICHOLS,
Senate Committee.

The numerous friends of Surgeon General King, in the city of Pittsburgh, will be greatly pleased to learn that he expects to resign his position here, and return to his practice. He entered the service in April, three years ago, the first week of the war, having left a lucrative practice; has now been in the service three years, one of which was in the field with the Army of the Potomac before Richmond, at Bull Run, South Mountain and Antietam. During this time, Dr. K. received three promotions, the last that of Surgeon General of the State, which it is regretted by all the Departments he feels obliged, by the solicitations of his friends, to resign.

Sentence of the Malden Murderer.

We have already announced that Edward W. Green, the murderer of Frank E. Converse, teller of the Malden Bank, was sentenced to be hung. The Boston *Transcript* gives the following particulars:

At the session of the Supreme Judicial Court at Lowell, this morning, the sentence of death was passed on Edward W. Green, the murderer of Frank E. Converse, the teller of the Malden Bank. A great interest was manifested by the people of Lowell, and the court room, the entries, and stairways, were crowded with would-be spectators, and those who found it impossible to obtain admittance in the hall were gathered about the door, to enjoy a glimpse of the murderer as he passed into the temple of justice. A few minutes before ten o'clock, Green entered the court room, in the custody of the officers, and took his seat in the prisoner's dock. As he passed through the room all eyes were directed toward him, but he preserved his former calm deportment.

One or two citizens of Malden were seated near the desk, and at once entered into conversation with Green. He seemed much affected by what was said to him, and was soon observed to weep freely. Messrs. Sweester and Griffin, his counsel, also conversed with him for some time. At quarter past ten the court was formally opened by Judge Hoar. Attorney General Foster then moved that the sentence of the law be passed upon Edward W. Green, he having confessed himself guilty of murder in the first degree. The court then directed the clerk to inquire if the prisoner had anything to say why sentence of death should not be passed upon him. To this inquiry Green simply replied, "No, sir." The Judge then addressed the prisoner. Green remained standing until the closing portion of the sentence, when he sat down, and buried his face in his handkerchief, apparently weeping. He remained thus a few minutes, and was then taken back to the jail. When he passed out, his eyes were cast down, but his face was calm, and bore no traces of emotion.

Gen. Grierson's cavalry has had a sharp fight with a portion of Forrest's rebel force, in Northern Mississippi, putting them to flight, and capturing army wagons, horses, mules, and some prisoners. Forrest is supposed to be moving his force to the South.

THE ATTACK ON PLYMOUTH.

BATTLE WITH THE IRON-CLADS.

The New Orleans correspondent of the Boston *Traveler* gives fuller particulars than have yet been published, derived from Mr. Stanton, Captain Flusser's clerk. The rebels drove in our pickets on Sunday, and attacked the fort with nine thousand men, but failed in three distinct charges. Through the day (Monday) but little was done on either side, until about 6 p. m., when an iron-clad ram was discovered a few miles above the blockade, slowly steaming down the river. The water being unusually high, she succeeded in getting past our obstructions, and about 3 a. m. of Tuesday made a descent upon the gunboat Southfield, striking her quarter and cutting her so badly that she immediately sunk. A portion of her officers and crew saved themselves by taking to the boats, and getting aboard the Miami.

The Miami then brought to bear upon the ram an hundred pounder gun, loaded with shell, and fired, without the least apparent damage to her formidable antagonist, but with the most serious consequences to her own officers and men, for at the moment of the discharge, the concussion of the shell with the armor of the ram, burst it into fragments which rebounded back upon the deck of the Miami instantly killing Captain Flusser, and severely wounding eight or nine other officers and men,—one Ensign and Engineer Harrington, among the number. The same gun was then loaded with solid steel-pointed shot, and several times discharged upon the ram, but without effect—the terrible missiles glancing harmlessly from the well slushed roof of the iron-clad.

The officer in command of the M. finding her guns powerless against the ram, and in danger of running aground if it continued to fight and manœuvre so as to keep clear of the iron-clad, started down the river, followed or preceded by all the Union fleet, and the ram in pursuit. They all escaped. The fleet would engage the ram should it make its appearance at the mouth of the river, or in the sound, where they could have sea room to fight. The ram is described as about 140 feet long, with an oval roof much like the back of a turtle, and so strong in timber and plating as to impervious to hardened round, steel-pointed, solid shot, at a distance of not more than 20 feet.

She draws but five feet water, and is about that distance out of water after armament is probably very insignificant, as she did not open her ports while engaged with the Miami and Southfield, and fired but few shots after the flight commenced, apparently from 20-pound guns. Her butting power and invulnerability, render her quite equal, and perhaps superior to the Merrimac, while, alas! we had no Monitor to match her. We expect to hear from her again, and perhaps see her at Newbern. Reinforcements and ammunition for the garrison at Plymouth, were immediately dispatched from here this post, when the news of the attack reached here, but failed to arrive, as the ram had control of the river when our transports reached the mouth. The latest reports are that the town, garrison, and every thing there is now in possession of the enemy. The garrison consisted of Wessel's brigade, and numbered but about 1,800 men.

THE CENT COINAGE.—The proposition to change the material of the cent coinage, is open to serious objections. The nickel cent was adopted in 1857. It displaced the unsightly copper coin of one hundred and sixty-eight grains. The nickel has always been a great improvement in that coin, as it maintains its color, of convenient size and weight, and is a difficult coin to imitate or counterfeit. JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN, late Director of the Mint at Philadelphia, discusses the subject in a letter to a member of Congress. He answers the objection that the nickel cent is intrinsically too valuable, thus:

The cent is composed of eighty per cent. copper, and twelve per cent. of nickel, and weighs seventy-two grains. The price of copper is about forty cents per pound, and of nickel, about $1,75 per pound. At these rates, the intrinsic value of the cent is five mills and sixtenths of a mill, or $56 per $100 of cents. Surely this is a large and amply sufficient margin of prof

THE BATTLES IN LOUISIANA.

Thrilling Incidents!

From letters written in the field, near Pleasant Hill, we have graphic details of the late engagements there. Piesant Hill is a small village of about two hundred inhabitants, situated on a slight eminence, thirty-five miles from Grand Ecore. The town boasts of a miserable one-story hut, which was dignified with the name of hotel, three stores, and an academy.

THE RETREAT AND REBEL ATTACK.

On Saturday afternoon the previous quietude was suddenly disturbed by the roar of the enemy's artillery and quite rapid musketry firing on our left. During the forenoon Gen. Banks had evidently decided upon a retreat, as a large body of troops were ordered to fall back to Grand Ecore, thirty-five miles distant. Among the troops sent back were Col. Dudley's and Col. Gooding's cavalry brigades, the remnant of the once formidable 13th Army Corps, several batteries, and nearly if not all of the colored troops.

Hundreds of wagons were likewise sent to the rear. In fact, preparations were made to fall back to Grand Ecore on Saturday night. The reason for this retrograde movement was the lack of subsistence for our troops and forage for our horses. The report of our anticipated retreat was received with expressions of dismay and disgust by the officers of the 16th Army Corps, all expressing a desire to press on toward Mansfield, some fourteen miles distant, the point where Friday's disaster occurred. From Mansfield it was Gen. A. J. Smith's intention to push a sufficient force toward Red river, eighteen or twenty miles, where a junction could have been formed with the balance of his forces, some 2,000 men belonging to the 17th Army Corps, and under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Kiloy Smith.

Here our transports were ordered to rendezvous until further instructions were received. Our commissary and ammunition boats were to be met at this point, and after establishing communication it would have been an easy matter to supply our men with rations for ten days or more, enabling them to pursue the enemy, who we learned from undoubted authority were in want of water, which could not be found within fourteen miles of the battle-field. Our forces controlled all the water within a circle of ten or twelve miles, and the rebels suffered severely for want of water. This fact is corroborated by the prisoners whom we captured on Saturday.

THE REBEL COLUMNS ADVANCE BOLDLY.

The weather on Saturday was most unpropitious for a fair fight. The morning air was intensely cold, and a more cheerless, disheartened sea of bronzed countenances I never beheld. Each private seemed to comprehend the vast magnitude of our needless disaster. There was a gloomy silence apparently pervading every camp, and we could hear no gladsome shouts of victory ring throughout the decimated ranks. It is useless to deny that the universal opinion of the rank and file was that our repulse was an ignominious defeat, which ordinary generalship might have foreseen and prevented.

The wind howled piteously through the trees, fanning the long pendants of gray, funereal-like moss which decked the tops of the tall, waving cypress and pine. The sky was shrouded with portentous clouds, while dense volumes of dust partially concealed the long pontoon trains as they rumbled heavily to the rear. At 4½ o'clock precisely, the rebel cavalry advanced toward the right and center, the exultant foe yelling in the most fiendish manner, at the same time brandishing their sabres in the air.

On they came at a slow trot in good order, they neared our lines gradually quickening their pace, while close in their rear came the three solid battle-lines of the enemy, shouting an indescribable battle-cry, which would cause the nerves of the timid to vibrate, reminding one of all the ferocity of savages. From out the woods belched the enemy's artillery, when there arose from the crouching forms of several thousand loyal men a fearful roll of musketry, opening wide gaps in the rebel lines; but they were as speedily closed, and the enraged foe with a sudden dash threw his gigantic force against our front, and for a moment our whole line seemed to waver, giving way a few yards.

The suspense of this fearful moment was terrible to bear, for it did seem to portend defeat. In another moment our artillery scattered grape and canister in appaling quantities upon the exasperated enemy, literally mowing them down as with an enormous scythe. With deafening cheers, and waving of starry banners, our lines pressed on the rear lines, going into the latter conflict at the "double quick." It was now five o'clock, and the battle was at its highest, raging with unabated fury, the long and deadly roll of musketry continuing until night, spreading her sable mantle over the bloody picture, screened the combatants from each other's view, and put an end to that day's hostilities.

There was something more than solemn grandeur in the scene at Pleasant Hill at sunset on Saturday, April 9th. Standing on a slight eminence which overlooked the left and center of our lines, I could see the terrific struggle between our well-disciplined troops and the enemy. The sun shone directly in the faces of our men, while the wind blew back the smoke of both the enemy's fire and that of our own gallant men into our ranks, rendering it almost impossible at times to distinguish the enemy in the dense clouds of smoke. All of a sudden our whole front seemed to gather renewed strength, and they swept the rebels before them like chaff, following them up closely.

The enemy made another desperate stand, when Col. Shaw, commanding the 3d Brigade, 1st Division, 16th Corps, gave the order to charge bayonets, and the crisis was soon over, the rebels being unable to stand the pressure of "Yankee" steel. In the very thickest of the fight on our left and center, rode the patriarchal-looking warrior, Colonel Andrew Jackson Smith, whose troops received and increased inspiration of heroism by his presence. Wherever he rode cheer after cheer greeted him, for there is an irresistible attraction around this officer. Who has exhibited the real Jacksonian energy. Not less conspicuous was Maj. Gen Banks and staff, Gen. Joseph A. Mower, of the 1st Division, 16th Army Corps, Gen. Franklin and staff, and Gen. Emory and staff.

As the dusk of evening became more and more intense, and the last glimmering streaks of day were rapidly fading away, the enemy struggled fiercely for the possession of the battle-field, and a tremendous roar of musketry burst from their staggering lines, which was responded to by two or three terrific volleys from our side, and then came that dead, quiet calm, broken only by the moaning of our men's voices and the groans of the dying. The enemy retreated rapidly that night. Gen. A. J. Mower of the 16th Army Corps having pushed out some four miles from Pleasant Hill, without being able to overtake the enemy.

Where so much gallantry was displayed it would be invidious for me to particularize. In fact, though the results are very unfavorable to our cause, yet in the battle of Pleasant Hill we can rest assured the stain of cowardice cannot blot the record of that bloody battle.

All of the troops seemed inspired with a degree of courage which nothing but total annihilation of our men could subdue or extinguish. It was impossible to state who was in chief command on Saturday, Gens. Banks and Franklin being both upon the field, but had it not been for the masterly manner in which Gen A. J. Smith deployed and personally led his troops, aided by the gallant Mower, who has reaped many substantial victories, we should have to record the extinction of the 19th Army Corps and the Department of the Gulf.

This battle of Pleasant Hill is probably the first time on record where the rebels have manifested any desire to meet our soldiers in an open field fight, and particularly where they have been the attacking party. This rebel phenomenon is easily explained. After the easy victory of Friday, Kirby Smith supposed it would not be a very difficult matter to completely exterminate the balance of the little army, against whose front he hurled his overwhelming superior numbers. Deluded with this belief, he at once sent to Shreveport for the balance of his forces, principally Missouri and Arkansas troops, fresh from their camps.

Upon their arrival at our front, Kirby Smith and Dick Taylor both harangued the new levies, exhorting them to strike together a steady blow, and the "Yankees" would surely be driven from the soil of Louisiana. They boasted with great bombast upon the capture of eighteen pieces of artillery from us, and nearly two hundred army wagons filled with Government stores, including considerable whisky, which also fell into their hands. Pointing with exultation to the spoils and trophies which his men had secured, he filled the fresh troops with a degree of hopeful buoyancy, which afterward proved fatal, for while flushed with success they were entirely ignorant of the arrival of Gen. A. J. Smith's fresh troops; and this explains the recklessness and apparent indifference with which they assailed us, filing in their men to the very jaws of death.

THRILLING INCIDENTS AND NARROW ESCAPES FROM DEATH.

General Banks, while encouraging his troops in the midst of a galling fire, had his coat pierced with a bullet. General Franklin maneuvered his troops with great skill, and while leading his men on Friday he had two fine horses shot from under him, while a Minie ball grazed his foot.

The 1st Division of the 19th Army Corps, did nobly on Friday, coming up to the rescue of the remnant of the shattered 13th Army Corps, with deafening cheers. An officer on General Ransom's staff was riding rapidly in front of our lines with an important order when a solid shot struck his horse's head, severing it from his body in much less time than it takes to tell it. Battery L, 5th Regulars, was captured by the rebels and retaken a few minutes after by our men.

Col. Lynch performed a gallant little exploit which came near costing him his life. Gathering up a small squad of men after the battle was nearly over, he pushed on two miles from our lines and captured three caissons filled with ammunition. While attempting to jump his horse over a deep ditch, a bullet whistled past his ear, and turning to see whence it proceeded, he saw a wounded rebel just preparing to fire again from the ditch where he lay stretched in a pool of blood. Before the relentless rebel had time to accomplish his base purpose, the colonel drew his revolver, and that insatiate rebel passed to the dominions of Jeff. Davis & Co. very rapidly.

Col. W. T. Shaw, commanding the 2d brigade, 3d Division, 16th Army Corps, deserves great credit for the able manner in which he suppresses rebel cavalry charges. Col. Sweitzer, of the — Texas cavalry, undertook to break Col. Shaw's lines by a charge. Orders were given to "reserve your fire, boys, until he gets within thirty yards, and then give it to him." As the cavalry dashed on to a gallop, each infantryman had selected his victim, and waiting till the three or four hundred were within forty yards, the 14th Iowa regiment emptied nearly every saddle as quickly as though the order had been given to dismount.

Out of this rebel cavalry regiment not more than ten men escaped, and the whole movement was done with that terrible death alacrity which the science of war teaches, and the awful reality of which the eye alone can describe to the soul. One of the wretches was badly wounded, and falling from his horse, his foot caught in the stirrup, frightening the horse which dashed off at a fearful speed, dragging the unfortunate rebel after him until his head was entirely severed from his body, his brains being dashed upon the ground.

THE BATTLE-FIELD AFTER THE FIGHT.

On Sunday morning at daybreak I took occasion to visit the scene of Saturday's bloody conflict, and a more ghastly spectacle I have not witnessed. Over the field and upon the Shreveport road were scattered dead horses, broken muskets, and cartridge boxes stained with blood, while all around, as far as the eye could reach, were mingled the inanimate forms of patriot and traitor side by side. Here were a great many rebels badly wounded, unable to move, dying for want of water and not a drop within two miles and no one to get it for them.

Their groans and piteous appeals for "water, water, water," were heartrending, and sent a shudder to the most stony heart. Such horrid expressions as dwelt upon each deathlike countenance can neither be described or imagined. Here was a brave loyal sergeant, his trusty rifle grasped in his hand, while each eyeball glared from its glazed socket with fierce excitement. The dead were everywhere, and in every possible position which could render the scene the more appalling.

I saw one sweet face, that of a young patriot, and upon his icy features there lingered a heavenly smile, speaking of calmness and resignation. The youth was probably not more than nineteen, with a full blue eye, beaming even in death with meekness. The morning wind lifted his auburn locks from off his face, exposing to view a noble forehead, which was bathed in the sunlight of Saturday night. I dismounted for a moment, hoping to be able to find some trace of the hero's name, but the chivalry had stripped his body of every article of value. The fatal ball had pierced his heart.

Not twenty feet from this dreamy picture lay prostrate the mutilated body of an old man, apparently forty-five years of age. His cap lay by the side of his head in a pool of blood, while his long, flowing gray beard was died with his blood. A shell had fearfully lacerated his right leg, and his back was pierced in two places, both balls entering the abdominal region. In front of the long belt of woods which skirted the open field, and from which the rebels emerged so boldly, was a deep ditch, and at this point the slaughter among the rebels was terrific. In many places the enemy's dead were piled up in groups, intermixed with our dead. I saw two or three of our men whose bodies had been brutally violated by the exasperated foe, too horrible to mention.

It is universally supposed, and I am not prepared to deny its correctness, that we inflicted a heavier loss of life upon the enemy on Saturday. Admitting that the undiminished vaior of our troops forced the enemy to retreat, leaving us in full possession of the battle field. Did we carefully bury our dead, and gather up the thousands of rifles that were thrown upon the field? No; we stole off stealthily before daylight sunday morning, Gen. A. J. Smith's forces covering our retreat, with 500 cavalry as a rearguard, under the command of Col. Lucas. The entire army reached Grand Ecore, on Red River, on Monday and Tuesday, April 11th and 12th.

Our loss will probably not exceed thirty-five hundred in killed, wounded and missing, although some officers assert it will reach four thousand.

POLITICAL.

☞ FOR COUNTY COMMISSIONER.—DAVID COLLINS, of Penn township, will be a candidate for the office of County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. mh14:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—D. C. HULZ will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe23:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEORGE R. RIDDLE will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Convention. fe11:d&wtc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—JACOB H. WALTER, of the Sixth ward, Pittsburgh, will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. fe3:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—GEO. FINLEY will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention. ja29:tc

☞ FOR PROTHONOTARY.—THOS. STEEL will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union Republican Convention. ja19

☞ CORONER.—JOHN McCLUNG, of the First ward, Allegheny, will be a candidate for Coroner of Allegheny county, subject to the decision of the ensuing County Union Convention. ja21-tc

CLOTHING.

NEW SPRING GOODS,
No. 10 St. Clair street.

JUST RECEIVED FROM THE EASTERN cities, a large and well selected stock of goods, designed for the spring and Summer trade, consisting in part of the following goods: FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES, FANCY ENGLISH, GERMAN and AMERICAN COATINGS and CASSIMERES of almost every shade, style and color, all of which I will make up to order in the latest and most fashionable manner by experienced workmen at short notice and reasonable terms. Also, a large stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, such as are usually kept in first-class furnishing stores. Orders solicited and promptly executed. W. H. McGEE,
ap19:6m No. 10 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

REMOVAL.

GRAY & LOGAN,

Having removed to 47 ST. CLAIR street, would specially invite the attention of all in want of

CLOTHING FOR BOYS,
YOUTHS or CHILDREN

To their now large and complete stock of

SPRING GOODS,

replete with all the new styles of the season, and manufactured by the very best houses in New York.
GRAY & LOGAN,
ap19:2w No. 47 St. Clair street.

J. BOOBYER, Jr.,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
And Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS,
no9-1y 225 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

JEWELRY.

FINE GOLD AND SILVER
AMERICAN, ENGLISH and GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-PLATED WARE,
GOLD, SILVER AND STEEL SPECTACLES,
FANCY GOODS, &c.

J. M. ROBERTS desires to inform his friends and patrons that his present large stock of the above goods is being constantly replenished with all the new styles as fast as they appear in the eastern cities, and that they can depend on getting a good article at the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE.

☞ Fine Watches, Clocks and Jewelry repaired. Jewelry and Silverware made to order. Gilding and Engraving. J. M. ROBERTS,
se7 16 Fifth street, Pittsburgh.

NEW
Cloaks,
Sacques,
Circulars,
Silks and Shawls,
Organdies,
Granadines and Foulards,
Dress Goods of every kind,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
at
ALEXANDER BATES,
21 Fifth street.
ap20

DENTISTRY, DENTISTRY.—

In days of old, before our skill
Was to mankind imparted,
The Teeth once lost 'twas such an ill
They died quite broken-hearted.
Our prices now are moderate
Compared with other places,
Besides we have REDUCED of late
On Jobs in certain cases.

Four shillings only is our charge
For common teeth extracting;
For filling, if not over large,
Eight shillings we're exacting.
We do our work for ready pay,
And if the job don't answer,
Refund the money any day
With interest and thanks, sir.

For patronage thus heretofore
So liberally extended,
We thank you all and evermore
Who have our cause befriended.
Our efforts we shall now renew,
To meet your approbation,
By doing work the best we know,
'Tis our determination

At the Steam Dental Establishment of Dr. G. W. SPENCER, No. 254 Penn street, the largest and most complete establishment in the world. Branch Office, No. 47½ Diamond, Allegheny city, near the new Market House, fe22

HOMESTEAD GAS LIGHT.—THE GRIFFIN HOMESTEAD GAS APPARATUS MANUFACTURING COMPANY, organized under the act of July, 1863, is now prepared to receive orders for Machines for use in business houses, private dwellings, hotels and public buildings.

The apparatus is simple in its construction, easily managed, and not liable to be put out of order without gross carelessness. The Gas is in brilliancy entirely equal to coal gas; and as the machine is so constructed as to manufacture it only as fast as it is used, there is no accumulation, and consequently no danger of those terrible explosions to which coal gas is so liable, and in point of expense its cost is, compared with coal gas, a mere fraction.

Our terms are cash, on delivery at the Factory in this city. Machines calculated to run twenty-five burners, $200, for large ones, special contracts will be made.

Orders may be addressed to FOSTER & CO., Machinists and Engine Builders, corner of Penn and Stanwix streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.
fe22:lawd3m CHAS. G. FOSTER, Clerk.

COOPERAGE.—
CHARLES SCHOEPFLIN,
Corner of East Lane and Third street, Allegheny,
is prepared to manufacture to order Ale, Oil, Whisky and all other kinds of Barrels, at reasonable rates
no6:3m

LAW OFFICE AND CLAIM AGENCY.—
W. J. & HALL PATTERSON,
No. 144 Fourth street, second floor, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Pensions, Bounties, Back Pay, and all Military Claims collected promptly. ap1

EXCHANGE BANK OF PITTSBURGH, April 14, 1864.

A GENERAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of this Bank will be held at the Banking house on THURSDAY, May 5th, at 11 o'clock, a. m., to take into consideration the extension of charter, approved January 6th, 1864.
ap16:dw H. M. MURRAY, Cashier.

CLOVER SEED—40 bushels prime, in store and for sale by J. S. DILWORTH & CO.,
ap21 Nos. 130 and 132 Second street.

OILS.

JOHN W. WISE.....HENRY W. CHILDS.

WISE & CHILDS,
STRICTLY COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
CRUDE AND REFINED PETROLEUM
No. 429 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

The attention of Dealers and Oil Producers generally is directed to our extensive facilities for the safe storage, sale and shipment of Crude and Refined Oils.

REFERENCES:
Philadelphia—J. C. Howe & Co.; Farnham, Kirham & Co.; Wise, Pusey & Co.
New York—J. C. Howe & Co.; Carpenter, Vail & Fuller; Brewer, Watson & Co.
Boston—J. C. Howe & Co.
Pittsburgh—S. M. Kier & Co.; Hill & Beals.
Rouseville—Mitchell & Brown.
Titusville—Brewer, Watson & Co.; William H. Abbott. mh26:6m

NORTH AMERICAN OIL COMPANY,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Refined Burning Coal and Carbon Oil,
KISKIMINITIS ARMSTRONG COUNTY.
Warehouse, No. 80 Third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
WM. F. JOHNSTON, President.
se7 GEORGE OGDEN, Secretary.

RICHARDSON, HARLEY & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Petroleum and its Products,
No. 19 IRWIN STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.
Liberal cash advance on consignments for Pittsburgh and Eastern markets. se8:1y

THE ARDESCO OIL COMPANY
manufacture and have for sale a
Superior Quality of Refined Ardesco Oil (Non-explosive).
Also, PURE BENZOLE.
Warehouse, 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa. [se7:1y

BREWER, BURKE & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
AGENTS FOR THE
Pacific, Globe and Liberty Oil Works.
Ample Storage for Crude and Refined Oil.
Liberal cash advance made on consignments of Crude or Refined Petroleum.
Yard for storage and shipment of Crude at Lawrenceville.
Office and Warehouse, Corner Duquesne Way and Hancock street, Pittsburgh. se11

PENNOCK, BALL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Eureka Carbon Oil, Eureka Lubric Oil,
AND
Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils,
se7 No. 31 Market street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WM. WIGHTMAN.....A. D. ANDERSON.

EAGLE OIL WORKS,
LAWRENCEVILLE.
WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,
Refiners of Fine Carbon Oil, and Wholesale Dealers in Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils, Benzole and Car Grease.
Warehouse, No. 92 Third street, opposite Bank of Pittsburgh. ja4

COTTON FACTORIES.

KING & PENNOCK,
Manufacturers of EAGLE and NIAGARA
Sheetings, Cotton Yarn, Twine, Wick, Batting, etc., etc.
Warehouse, No. 29 WOOD STREET,
se16 PITTSBURGH, PA.

BANNER COTTON MILLS.—
PARK, PAINTER & CO.
Warehouse, Nos. 149 FIRST and 120 SECOND STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
4-4 Brown Sheeting, Carpet Chain of all colors, Candlewick, Batting and Twine.
se9

SAW MILLS.

M'CLOY & BRO.,
MANCHESTER SAW MILL,
Dealers in all kinds of Sawed Lumber, Palings, Decking, Lath, &c. Also, Manufacturers of Nail Kegs, BEAVER STREET, near Sheffield,
no19:1y MANCHESTER, PA.

A. & D. L. PATTERSON,
MANCHESTER SAW MILLS,
BETWEEN BEAVER STREET AND OHIO RIVER,
MANCHESTER, PA.
Orders for all kinds of Lumber for Building, Boat Siding, Deck Plank, Lath, Palings, &c. se7

SCHAUB & McDONALD'S
SASH AND DOOR FACTORY.
Anderson street, near Hand Street Bridge, Allegheny city, Pa.
Flooring Boards, Sash, Doors, Frames, Venetian Blinds, Mouldings and Panel Shutters made to order and constantly on hand. se26:1y

RESTAURANTS.

PETER WILBERT'S
RESTAURANT AND EATING SALOON,
No. 32 Diamond, Pittsburgh, Pa.
The best of Liquors, Ales and Wines kept constantly on hand, together with all the delicacies of the season. Meals served up at all hours. fe1:1y

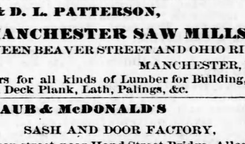
OPEN AGAIN.—
E. REINEMAN'S
DUQUESNE EATING HOUSE,
No. 67 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.
Enlarged and fitted up in elegant style. All delicacies of the season always on hand. Delicious Oysters, first of the season. oc17:1y

VIERHELLER & ROESSING'S
BROADWAY SALOON RESTAURANT,
No. 64 Fifth street, (Odd Fellows' Building,)
se7:1y Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN MEYER'S
Restaurant and Eating Saloon,
No. 46 Smithfield street,
oc28:1y PITTSBURGH.

HENRY BENDER'S
Exchange Restaurant and Oyster Saloon,
No. 241 Liberty street,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
The choicest products of the market served up. OYSTERS in every style. no24:6m

PIANOS.



BRADBURY'S CELEBRATED PIANOS, the most powerful and elegant toned instrument manufactured in the country. Also, Schomacker & Co.'s and Boardman & Gray's superior Pianos, and S. D. & W. H. Smith's Melodeons and Harmoniums. Warranted for five years. WAMELINK & BARR, 12 Bissell's Block, St Clair street.
A general assortment of Musical Goods constantly on hand. mh1

PIANOS.
PIANOS.
PIANOS.
And And And
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS.
CABINET ORGANS
NEW LOT.
AT OLD PRICES.
CHAS. C. MELLOR,
ap22 81 Wood street.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
and Dealers in
Crude and Petroleum Oils and Naval Stores.
Liberal advances made on consignments.
se28 232 North Front street, Philadelphia.

WALL PAPER.—
WALL PAPER,
WINDOW SHADES and
OIL CLOTHS.
Latest styles direct from the manufacturers for sale at the lowest prices at
FOERSTER & SCHWARZ'S,
mh17 No. 164 Smithfield street.

E. MORROW,
ALDERMAN AND CONVEYANCER,
ap8 No. 114 Fifth street.

PROPOSALS.

ORDNANCE OFFICE.—
WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 6, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until four o'clock, p. m., on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of May, 1864, for the delivery of all the Wrought Iron Plates and Bars as hereinafter specified, necessary to build the following Carriages:

For 15-inch Guns.
20 Barbette Front Pintle.
20 Barbette Centre Pintle.
For 10-inch Guns.
160 Casemate Carriages.
240 Front Pintle Barbette.
For 8-inch Guns.
60 Front Pintle Barbette.

The parts required for wrought Iron Barbette and Casemate Carriages are as follows:

FOR TOP CARRIAGE.

Check-Plates, Braces, Caps, Shoes, Transoms, Guide Hooks, Guide Hook Bar, Trunnion Beds, Axle Shapes, Bolts.

CHASSIS, FRONT AND CENTRE PINTLE.

Rails, Rail Plates, Rail Chords, Rail Braces, Transoms, Angle Iron Floor Cleats, Pintle Transoms, Transom Washers, Axle Shapes, Fork Shapes, Hurters, Chassis, Step, Assembling Bolts.

CASEMATE CARRIAGE CHASSIS.

Parts named all to be of best quality charcoal top bars.

The number and dimensions of the iron plates and bars for each carriage to be as specified in the bills of Iron in ORDNANCE MEMORANDA No 6, copies of which can be obtained upon application at Watertown, Frankford or Allegheny Arsenals, the New York agency, or at this office. Printed Schedules containing the number of plates and bars required, can be obtained at the above named places. On these bidders will state the price at which they propose to manufacture each part, in the manner therein prescribed.

The iron to be used in the manufacture of the plates and bars to be as follows:

HOLLOW IRON.

Check Plates and Rail Plates of medium quality of iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Transoms all to be of best quality charcoal flange iron, fibre in direction of length; tenacity not less than 48,000 lbs per square inch.

Trunnion Beds to be of best quality of charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 54,000 lbs. per square inch.

Checks, Braces, Hurters and Counter-hurters, all to be of good medium iron; tenacity not less than 46,000 lbs. per square inch.

Rails, Rail Chords, Chassis Braces, Caps and Shoes, and Angle Iron, to be of good quality, or well-refined fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 50,000 lbs. per square inch.

Axles for 8-inch and 10-inch Carriages, and all Traverse Wheel Journals, to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

All Bolts and Rivets to be of the best charcoal fibrous iron; tenacity not less than 58,000 lbs. per square inch.

HAMMERED IRON.

Axles for 15-inch Carriages, and all Fork Shapes and Tongues for Casemate Carriages, to be of the best charcoal iron; tenacity not less than 55,000 lbs. per square inch.

Bidders will make separate schedules for delivering one-half the amount required at the Watertown Arsenal, Watertown, Mass., and the other half at the New York Arsenal, New York harbor.

Bidders will specify the date at which they can commence deliveries, and the rate at which they can deliver each part thereafter.

No bids will be received except from parties actually engaged in the manufacture of this or similar kinds of work, and who can bring ample evidence that they have in their own shops all the machinery and appliances for turning out the full amount of work as specified by them.

Bidders will be required to furnish proper sureties for the proper performance of the work, and will enclose with their bids, the written acknowledgments of their sureties over their own signatures.

Each party entering a contract will be required to enter into bonds with approved sureties for its faithful execution.

Upon the award being made, successful bidders will be notified, and furnished with forms of contract and bond.

The Department reserves the right to reject any or all bids, if not deemed satisfactory.

Proposals will be addressed to "Brigadier General George D. Ramsay, Chief of Ordnance, Washington, D. C.," and will be endorsed "Proposals for Wrought Iron Plates and Bars for Iron Gun Carriages."

GEORGE D. RAMSEY,
Brigadier General, Chief of Ordnance,
ap11:eodtd

Notice for Proposals for Supply of Marine Hospital.

DISTRICT OF THE PORT OF PITTSBURGH,
CUSTOM HOUSE, April 20th, 1864.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that "SEALED PROPOSALS," accompanied by proper guarantees, according to forms to be furnished on application at this office, will be received thereat, until 12 o'clock, meridian, on the FIRST TUESDAY IN JUNE NEXT, for the supply of the Marine Hospital near this city, with the articles of provision, medicine, &c., enumerated in said forms, for one year, commencing on the first day of July next, and ending on the thirtieth day of June following.

The quantities stated are estimated with reference to the usual number of patients in the hospital; but the United States reserves the right to take more or less of said articles accordingly as they may be actually required. If the articles delivered at the Hospital are not, in the judgment of the Physician, of the best quality, and adapted to the Hospital, he will be at liberty to reject the same, to purchase other articles in their stead, and to charge the Contractor with any excess in price over the contract prices.

The United States reserves the right to accept the proposals for the whole or any portion of the articles specified. C. W. BATCHELOR,
Surveyor and Agent of Marine Hospital.
ap21:7w-11-a-w

CATTLE, CATTLE, CATTLE.—Sealed proposals, in duplicate, will be opened daily at the office of the Commissary of Subsistence, 291 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., at 12 m., for Beef Cattle, to be delivered in that city.

Bidders will state the quantity they wish to supply, and the weight and characteristics of the cattle; also the shortest time in which they can be delivered.

Proposals must be accompanied by a proper guarantee for the faithful performance of the contract.

The Government reserves the right to reject all bids deemed objectionable.

The cattle will be subject to a rigid inspection before being received.

Payment to be made in such funds as are on hand at the time; one fourth of the amount due on the delivery to be retained until the final completion of the contract. A. L. CARLTON,
ap25:10t Captain and C. S. U. S.

Proposal for White Pine Shingles.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
DEPOT OF WASHINGTON,
Washington, D. C., April 22, 1864.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until TUESDAY, May 10, 1864, at 12 o'clock, m., for the delivery at this depot of the following amounts:

One million (1,000,000) No. 1, 18-inch white pine shingles, sawed clear.

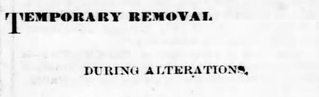
The shingles to be made from good material, to be subjected to a rigid inspection before being received, and the whole amount contracted for to be delivered within thirty (30) days from signing of contract.

Bonds in a sum equal to half of the amount of the contracts will be required of the successful bidder or bidders.

Bids received for two hundred and fifty thousand (250,000) shingles, or more.

Proposals must be plainly endorsed, "PROPOSALS FOR WHITE PINE SHINGLES," and addressed to the undersigned. D. H. RUCKER,
Brigadier General and Chief Quartermaster,
ap26:11t Depot of Washington, D. C.

OPTICIANS.



TEMPORARY REMOVAL
DURING ALTERATIONS,
of
GEORGE E. SHAW,
PRACTICAL OPTICIAN,
To Davis' Auction Room,
Two Doors Below Old Stand,
54 FIFTH STREET.
ap26

SPECTACLES! SPECTACLES!—Let those SEE which cannot SEE. The greatest relief and Improvement on the sight can be secured by using the celebrated DIAMOND RUSSIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES, which have proved so beneficial to thousands of people since first introduced. The genuine Pebble can be got only at my place, No. 51 Fifth street. J. DIAMOND, Practical Optician.
☞ The largest assortment in this city of Thermometers, Hidrometers, Barometers, Opera Glasses, Field Glasses, Telescopes, Stereoscopes, Magic Lanterns, &c., &c., can be seen at my place.
Remember, No. 51, 51, 51 FIFTH street. ap26

TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

E. PICHL,
DEALER IN
CIGARS, TOBACCO, etc.,
ja29:1y No. 73 Third street, two doors below Market.

THE BANNER AND UNION
TOBACCO MANUFACTORIES,
Nos. 31 St. Clair street and 53 and 55 Hand street,
PITTSBURGH,
The choicest and most elegant brands of Cigars and Tobacco manufactured and for sale by E. MEGRAW.
oc21-1y

E. GLEASON & CO.,
Manufacturers and Dealers in all kinds of
TOBACCO, SNUFF AND CIGARS,
Ohio street, between Chestnut and East lane,
de21:1y Allegheny, Pa.

LINNEUS RHUBARB
Is the best variety grown. It is crisp, of delicate flavor, and requires less sugar than any other variety. Plants for sale at
J. KNOX'S,
ap21:tf No. 29 Fifth street.

H. C. MACKRELL.....S. A. JOHNSON.

MACKRELL & JOHNSON,
Attorneys at Law and Soldiers' Claim Agency,
No. 89 Grant street, three doors from corner of Fifth street. de10

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, at
PITTOCK'S,
mh25 opposite Postoffice.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

BELLWOOD COAL FARM FOR SALE.—The BELLWOOD FARM is situate on the south side of the Monongahela river, nine miles above Pittsburgh. It contains about 440 Acres Surface Land, about 100 Acres of which is good timbered, principally of oak.

There are about 160 ACRES OF COAL upon the premises, with the advantage of much Coal in the rear.

There is upon it ONE ELEGANT MANSION, with fine Fruit, Greenhouse, &c., the former residence of Isaac Jones, Esq. There are SIX DWELLING HOUSES and THREE GOOD BARNS on the premises. It has a frontage on the river of 2,800 feet, with a good landing, and sufficient depth of water at all seasons for loading coal.

These, with the right of way to the coal fields, comprises the property now offered for sale. A map of the entire premises can be seen at the office of J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street, and price and terms can be learned from
J. S. COSGRAVE, 163 Second street,
or JOHN McCLOSKEY, Port Perry.
ap9:1w

FOR SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE been appointed a committee by the stockholders to make sale of the Oakland and Pittsburgh and Monongahela Railways, or either of them, with equipments, stock, &c., and will receive bids therefor until May 1, proximo. If not sold by that time, proposals will be received for the iron and wood of the respective railways.

Notice of the disposal of the equipments, &c., will be given after May 1, afoaesaid.

For particulars, refer to either of the undersigned:
WM. A. HERRON,
JOSEPH WORRILOW,
SAMUEL MORROW,
CHARLES MEYRAN,
A. S. BELL, Committee.
ap8-td

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE OF TWO HUNDRED ACRES; one hundred and fifty cleared; fine river bottom land, situate on the Ohio river, five miles below Weirsville, Ohio, in Hancock county, West Virginia. Abundance of water and fruit; improvements of the very best order. For terms apply to G. W. CHAPMAN, on the premises, or to J. F. STOCKDALE, Pittsburgh. ap13-tf

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE, SITUATE in Venango county, Pa., on the State road leading from Franklin to Oil City, one mile from the former and four miles from the latter place, containing 86 acres, 60 acres cleared, a large frame barn, frame house, and an orchard thereon; School House adjoining property. Terms easy. For further particulars inquire of JACOB EISENBEIS, No. 87 Ohio street, Allegheny, or E. ABEL, Commercial office. mh31:1m

FOR SALE.—A NEW AND ELEGANTLY finished TWO-STORIED BRICK DWELLING, with all the modern improvements, situated on Locust street, in the borough of Manchester. For terms, &c., inquire of JAMES MILLER, Manchester. ja29

FOR RENT.—A NICE OFFICE, WITH front entrance on the second floor of 211 Liberty street. Storage can also be had if desired. Inquire of R. H. KING. mh31

HOUSE WANTED, WITH NOT LESS than TWELVE ROOMS, and well located. Inquire in the Commercial counting room. mh26

DRY GOODS.

MONDAY, APRIL 25th.
GRAND EXHIBITION
OF
Sacques, Circulars, Basquins Jackets, &c
ALSO,
NEW SILKS
and
DRESS GOODS.
THE RICHEST EVER OFFERED HERE, AT
J. W. BARKER & CO.'S,
59 Market street,
ap23

J. A. WILSON.....J. W. CARR.....D. M'CANDLESS.

WILSON, CARR & CO.,
(Late Wilson, Payne & Co.,)
Wholesale Dealers in Dry Goods,
No. 94 WOOD STREET,
Third house above Diamond alley,
se25 PITTSBURGH.

OUR CUSTOM
TAILORING DEPARTMENT
is stocked with a complete assortment of desirable
COATINGS,
CASSIMERES and
VESTINGS,
among which will be found a FEW NOVELTIES, which we
Make to Order in a Superior Manner
AT POPULAR PRICES.
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(Successors to L. Hirshfield,)
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BOYS' CASSIMERES
AT
J. M. BURCHFIELD'S,
PLAIN AND PLAID CASSIMERES;
CASHMERETTS;
KENTUCKY JEANS;
MERINO CASSIMERES;
SATTINETTS, TWEEDS, and
SU

The Daily Commercial.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

List of Local Stocks and Securities.

[REPORTED BY S. S. BRYAN, BROKER, 59 FOURTH ST.]

Par Val	Offr'd	Asked	Sales	Div'd
BANKS.				
50 Exchange	—	—	68½	Nov. 5
50 Citizens	—	—	61¼	" 5
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	68	" 4
50 Allegheny	—	—	57¾	" 4
50 Mechanics	—	—	63½	" 4
50 Iron City	—	—	63½	" 5
50 M & M	—	—	58½	" 4
100 First National	110	—	—	—
100 Second National	110	—	—	—
100 Third National	110	—	—	—
100 First National, Al'y	—	110	—	—
50 Manchester Savling	—	—	51	" 4
INSURANCE.				
50 Citizens	—	—	61	—
42 Western	—	—	53¾	Nov. 2½
32 Monongahela	—	—	33	—
50 Eureka	50	—	48	" 4
30 Pittsburgh	—	—	35	—
25 Allegheny	—	—	27¾	—
25 People's	—	—	28¾	—
50 Penna	—	45	—	—
BRIDGE.				
25 Monongahela	—	45	27½	5
26 St. Clair Street	40	—	—	6
50 Hand Street	—	—	50	—
50 Mechanic Street	—	—	—	—
RAILROAD.				
50 Allegheny Valley	—	—	16¾	—
50 Connellsville	—	14	12½	—
50 do (interest)	—	—	13	—
50 Steubenville	13	15	14¾	—
50 Alleg'y & Manch'ter	65	70	68	—
24 Birmingham	—	—	40	—
50 Citizens	—	—	95	—
GAS.				
50 Pittsburgh	—	—	88	—
25 Allegheny	33	—	38	—
25 Birmingham	—	—	31¾	—
OIL COMPANIES.				
25 Luesco	27	—	—	—
Ardesco	—	—	—	—
North American	—	—	—	—
BONDS.				
Allegheny County 5's	—	—	81	—
do Scrip 5's	—	—	81	—
Pittsburgh 6's	—	—	90	—
do 6's	—	—	95	—
Allegheny City 6's	—	100	—	—
do 4's	—	—	66½	—
Alleg'y V. R. R. 7's	—	—	103	—
Connellsville 6's	—	—	87	—
Steub. R. R. 6's	—	75	—	—

THURSDAY, April 28.

One of our New York exchanges reports the money market in that city yesterday, as very easy, and the supply of loanable funds seeking temporary employment at seven per cent. is in excess of the demand. Large balances were left over in the hands of money lenders at the close of the day, and they are disposed to make concessions in rates to first class borrowers. The banks have placed themselves in what they call a strong position, and independent of any Treasury department maneuvers. The rates for foreign bills of exchange quoted in currency have fluctuated with the price of gold, and these are attributed to the ebbs and flows in the demand for gold by importers to pay duties, owing to the probable increase in the tariff. Commercial bills, however, are extremely scarce, as the exports of produce have been checked by the unsettled condition of our legal currency, and the failures among the export merchants. Bankers are selling bills only for gold at 109¾ to 110¼. The shipments of specie by the Kedar to-day would have been large but for the scarcity of double eagles, for which one quarter of one per cent., and three-eighths of one per cent., is paid higher than for small gold coin. The foreign bankers are looking to Mr. Chase in order to supply them with more gold and foreign bills of exchange cheap and below the market price. Considerable excitement has been created by the failure of Francis Macdonald & Co., and some of the foreign banking firms are reported to be heavy losers. The firm made heavy purchases payable in settlement of bills after closing of steamer, but they shipped themselves by the steamer, being agents of the line, and omitted to make the settlement promised to their creditors.

—To show the process certain parties have in New York of speculating in large amounts on a small capital, the following history will not be out of place: A party of combination bought a million dollars in gold at a nominal rate of premium. He then bought another million at any rate at which it was offered, and succeeded in raising the price three or four per cent. He shipped a million to Europe, and drew against it at sixty days' sight, receiving greenbacks for his bills. He then bought another million of gold in such a way as to advance the price, drew bills at the advance, and shipped the gold. With the proceeds of the bills he again bought more gold, and repeated the same process. In this way he assisted in depreciating our national currency, and his ex-imple was followed by speculators, who generally succeeded in always making a profit, and whose efforts together have unsettled prices and gave Mr. Chase a great deal of trouble.

—The bills now before Congress, having reference to the business of stock brokers and speculators in gold and foreign exchange, contain the following provisions:

1—Makes it unlawful to enter into any contract for the purchase of gold or silver coin or bullion or foreign exchange to be delivered at any time subsequent to the making of such contract. Penalty, one thousand dollars and three month's imprisonment.

2—Prevents the payment of any sum, either fixed or contingent, in default of the delivery of any coin or bullion or foreign exchange. Same penalty.

3—Requires the immediate manual delivery of all coin, bullion or exchange which may be sold, and the prompt payment in full of the agreed price thereof by the manual delivery of the amount in United States notes or national currency—no certified checks or State bank issues to be used in payment. For any violation of this stipulation the penalty is also to be one thousand dollars and three months' imprisonment.

4—No person to make any contract whatever for the sale, loan or delivery of any coin, bullion or foreign exchange of which he or they making such contract shall not at the time of making it be the owner and in actual possession. Penalty similar to the above.

5—No person shall make such contract at any other place than the ordinary place of business of either the purchaser or seller. Penalty one thousand dollars and three months' imprisonment. The intention of this provision is to stop the sales of coin at the brokers' boards and to break up the gold exchange, but the object will not be attained, for the simple reason that the gold room is the "ordinary place of business" of all who speculate in gold.

6—All contracts made contrary to the above provisions, in addition to the penalties, declared absolutely void.

7—All sales of gold and silver coin, bullion, sterling exchange, notes, stocks, bonds or other securities to be taxed one fifth (two mills) of one per cent, or two dollars on a thousand, on the amount of the sales, and the same upon all contracts for such sales.

8—Any person or company who shall sell or offer to sell gold or silver coin, bullion, sterling exchange, uncurrent money, promissory notes, stocks, bonds, or other securities, without a license, shall pay fifty per cent. in addition to the foregoing rates.

Mining shares yesterday in New York were dull. There was a small demand, however, for copper stocks, which in most cases bring good prices. Aztec Copper sold at 10, an advance of 3. Caledonia Copper, under the influence of favorable reports from the mine, is active, and strong at an advance of 2 on yesterday's price. Hilton Copper declined ½, closing at 5½ bid. The closing quotations were as follows:

	Offered.	Ask'd.		Offered.	Ask'd
Aztec	7	10	Keweenaw	—	6
Bedford	5	—	Knowlton	10	11½
Boston	5½	—	Lafayette	1¾	2
Canada	7	—	Mendota	—	—
Caledonia	14½	15	Mineral Hill	—	—
Carp Lake	—	6	Minnesota	—	73
Central	69	75	Norwich	—	7¾
Columbian	10	12	N. J. Consol	4	—
Derby	—	—	New York	11	—
Douglas	—	—	Ontonagon	5½	6
Evergreen Bl'ff	18	20	Ogima	8	9
Flint Steel River	14	15	Passaic	—	8½
Hilton	5½	5¾	Providence	—	2
Hamilton	7½	—	Quincy	91	95
Hudson	—	2	Rockland	13	20
Indiana	—	9¼	Sharon Consol	—	2½
Isle Royale	27	30	Vermont	1¾	2
Merrimac	3¼	3¾			

—Railroad shares, says yesterday's New York *Post*, opened without animation, but towards the close of business a decided improvement was developed. Rock Island was the strongest on the speculative list, in consequence of the expected increase of traffic from the Mississippi and Missouri, and the Pacific roads, as well as from the new national arsenal at Rock Island. The appended table exhibits the chief movements at the Board compared with the second Board of yesterday:

	Wed.	Tu.	Adv.	Dec.
United States 6's, 1881, regis	114¾	114	—	½
United States 6's, 1881, coup	114	114	—	—
United States 5-20's 1862, coup	111¾	111¾	—	½
Treasury Notes 7 3-10	111	111½	—	½
United States 1-year cer. cur	98	98½	—	—
American Gold	181½	181¾	—	½
Tennessee Sixes	59½	59	½	—
Missouri Sixes	71	71	—	—
Pacific Mail	226	227	—	—
New York Central Railroad	135½	135½	—	—
Erie	114¾	115¾	—	¾
Erie Preferred	107¾	108	—	¼
Hudson River	138	138½	¼	—
Harlem	232	230	—	2
Reading	139	139	—	—
Michigan Central	141	142¾	—	—
Michigan Southern	100¾	101¾	—	1¼
Michigan Southern Guaranteed	136	136	—	—
Illinois Central Scrip	128	131	—	3
Pittsburgh	112½	111	2½	—
Galena	126	125	1	—
Toledo	146	150	—	4
Rock Island	114½	114¾	—	¼
Prairie du Chien	67	68	—	1
Fort Wayne	118	119	—	1
Terre Haute	66	65	1	—
Terre Haute Preferred	86	86	—	—
Northwestern	58	58	—	—
Wabash	71	70½	½	—
Wabash Preferred	80	80	—	—
Canton	47¼	50	—	2¾
Cumberland	76½	77	—	½

After the Board there was an increasing desire to buy and prices advanced, Hudson, Reading and Rock Island being the strongest on the list. New York Central closed at 136¾, Erie at 115¾, Hudson River at 141, Reading at 140¼, Michigan Southern at 101, Illinois Central at 131, Pittsburgh at 111, Rock Island at 116, Fort Wayne at 119, North Western at 58½.

—Bankable funds in Milwaukee, Wis., consist of United States Legal Tender Notes, National Bank Notes, Wisconsin, New England and New York bank currency, notes of the State Bank of Iowa, the State Bank of Ohio, and the Bank of the State of Indiana.

The banks of this city receive the following currency at the rate of discount affixed:

New Jersey	½	per cent.	discount.
Pennsylvania	1	do	do
Philadelphia	¼	do	do
Ohio Free Banks	¼	do	do
Indiana	1	do	do
Illinois	½	do	do
Michigan	½	do	do
Minnesota (not redeemed here)	1	do	do

The notes of the Union Plank Road Company, Michigan City, are thrown out.—*Milwaukee Sentinel.*

—The Banking bill, which has passed both Houses of the New York Legislature, seems to be merely a transcript of the section of the new National bull which passed the House at Washington, permitting State Banks to become National Banks, on a vote of two-thirds of the capital stock. The clause in relation to taxing the bank capital, simply states, "they shall be taxed as any of them are now."

PITTSBURGH GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 29, 1864.

Business yesterday was not very active. The sales made were in a small way to meet the wants of the local trade. The present high figures for all articles of produce have made buyers cautious. The weather has been changeable, but, upon the whole, pleasant. On the wharf we noticed a fair amount of activity. The principal articles of export was Pittsburgh manufactures. The steamer Mariner left for Cincinnati with all the freight she could carry; we heard her Captain refuse freight. The New York has hauled up to the Landing from the ways. She is in fine order and will have despatch for Cincinnati and Louisville. The Bertha arrived from Nashville with a big trip; among her freight was 202 bales of Alabama cotton. The Empire City is loading for St. Louis. She will clear on Saturday. The Silver Spray will leave for Cincinnati and Saint Louis this evening or to-morrow. The Julia, from Zanesvilles, will be found at the landing. She will return to that point on Saturday. The Kate Robinson is loading for Louisville. She will have dispatch. The Major Anderson is the packet for Cincinnati at noon on Saturday. The Havana is announced for St. Louis on Saturday. Passengers will bear this in mind. The Minerva is the packet for wheeling to-day. At the Allegheny landing we noticed a good deal of activity. Business there centres altogether on oil. The sales of Crude yesterday exceeded 5,000 barrels. The river was in fine order, there being five feet at Oil City, boats reach that point without difficulty. The Urilda and Echo No. 9 were due last evening. The Ida Reese was the only departure. Lumber was coming in steadily by the Allegheny. A number of steamers were due from the lower points. They will no doubt be found at the landing this morning.

PIG IRON—The receipts by the river are on the increase. The market was firm, with a fair demand. A lot of Allegheny iron of 208 tons was sold to go out of the market. The terms were withheld. We note sales of 50 tons Allegheny Stapley Furnace at $70, four months; 150 tons H Rock, H Blast, in lots, at $66 cash, and 68s on time.

APPLES—We continue to notice a firm market, with a good demand. The sales made were at a variety of prices, varying from 32 50@3 00@4 25 per bbl. Sales to the extent of 300 bbls were made.

ASHES—The market ruled very firm, especially for imported. Small sales were made at the late advance. The stock on hand at present is not large.

WHISKY—Dealers find quite a difficulty in fixing the rates. The advance of 3@4c per gallon in Chicago has unsettled the rates here. We quote City Rectified nominally at $1 25@1 30 ₱ gallon. Pretty steep figures these.

FLOUR—The market yesterday presented no feature worthy of special notice. The demand was purely of a local character. The stock on hand is not large. The receipts of the week were limited. The only sales that came under our notice were the following, viz: Sales of 275 bbls, on the wharf, at $6 75 for Extra. The sales from store were 150 bbls Extra Family at $7 75, 58@8 25; 100 do do; 86 bbls at $7 90, and 125 bbls do, the terms were withheld.

GROCERIES—The market was further excited, holders being unsettled as to what figures they should demand. In the absence of sales, we think it advisable to omit quotations for today. The stock of Groceries in this market is not large. Prices here are governed by the Eastern rates. Sugar—Sales of 16 hhds P. R. at 19c ₱ lb.

POTATOES.—The market was firm with a good local demand. Prices are tending upward. Sales of 100 bbls superior article, at $1 per bbl. Sales of 150 bushels Mercers at $1.20@1 25. Sales 300 bushels red, $1.10 per bushel.

FEED.—The demand continues active, being in advance of the supply. We note sales of 4 tons of ship stuffs from store at $1.80.

GRAIN.—The market was unchanged. Dealers took hold very sparingly. The receipts have been restricted to small parcels. Wheat was improving in demand. We quote red at $1.50; white, $1.60@1.65. There is but little doing at these figures. Oats was in fair demand. Sales of 200 bushels from store at 85c. Sales 300 do, first hands, 80c. Corn market was firm. Sales 200 bushels, at $1 25@1.28. Sales 150 do at depot, $1.23.

BACON—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales 8000 lbs. Shoulders—12½c. Sides—Sales of 3000 lbs at 13½c. Sugar Cured Hams—2000 lbs at 18½c. Plain Hams—3000 lbs at 16¾@17c. Lard—Sales of 12 bbls No. 1 at 14½c.

TURNIPS—Sales of 10 bbls at $2 50 per bbl.

HAY—Market firm; sales of 7 tons baled on wharf at $40 00; 5 do, at $38 00; 12 loads at scales, at $45 00.

RICE—Sales of 20 bbls Rangoon at 11c, an advance.

CHEESE—Was in good demand; sales 150 bxs E. D. o'd at 17c; 40,000 W. R. at 16½c.

BUTTER—The market was not active, prices are drooping; sales of 10 bxs at 30c; 8 do, 25c; 12 do choice, 36c; tub, per lb.

EGGS—The demand has fallen off; sales 12 bbls at 17@18c per dozen.

DRIED FRUIT—The market was firm, with a good demand; sales of 50 bushels peaches at 18c per lb.

PITTSBURGH OIL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE DAILY COMMERCIAL, Thursday, April 29, 1864.

The market yesterday was active, with a large amount of sales. Prices, however, have undergone no change. The stock on hand has been large. The many sales that have taken place during the week will soon exhaust the stock. The sales were confined pretty much to Crude. Other descriptions were neglected. There were no receipts per the Allegheny river. Parties making large purchases had private advices from the East. Among the sales we note the following:

Crude—Sales in bulk, or the barrels to be returned, viz: 2 40 bbls at 25c; 1,000 do, in two lots, at 24c; 2,000 bbls do, at 23¾@23c. Sales of lots, the barrels included, viz: 2,500 bbls, in bond, at 23½; 280 bbls do at 28¼c; 333 bbls do at 28½c; 80 do at 28¾c; 110 do at 28¾c; 424 do at 28c, taken from the wharf; 700 bbls do at 28c; 500 do at 28¾c; 450 do at 28¼c; 650 bbls at 28c. Other lots were under negotiation, but were not closed in time for this report.

Refined—There was no demand for this article. Holders, however, did not seem anxious to force matters; they take things coolly. They say they can wait. Their time is coming. The stock of Refined in this market is not large. The railroad at present is taxed beyond its capacity. The immediate rates for oil was 58, 90c@6ic, the latter figures for private brands. Ohio river oil could be purchased below these rates. Bonded oil was held at 48, 50c@5c. We could not hear of a single transaction.

Benzine—The market was inactive, and holders were firm. We quote nominally at 28@30c for deodorized.

Residuum—There was nothing doing in this article. The last sale reported to us was at $1 50 per bbl.

Oil Imports per Allegheny Valley R. R.

GOING EAST.

Forsyth & Bros., 64 bbls Benzine: New York. Brewer, Burk & Co., 51 bbls Crude; Philad. Sellers & Canfield, 100 bbls Tar; Philadelphia. Weissenberger & Fisher, 50 bbls Tar; Phila

New York Cattle Market.

Decline in Prices.

BULL'S HEAD.—The beef cattle market did not close yesterday as well for drovers as it opened on Monday morning. Indeed, in spite of all their efforts to keep up the extravagant high prices that have lately prevailed, they gradually declined during Monday, or rather it was more difficult to sell at the opening prices, and Tuesday morning, with a couple of hundred fresh cattle in, and an unusual number left over from Monday, the market broke down, upon buyers' estimation, half a cent a pound, and upon sellers', a full cent. At this, the price is extravagantly high, and we advise all families to curtail their consumption of beef, particularly the most costly cuts. It will be seen by the report of the cattle markets that the extravagantly high price of sheep has also broken down.—*Wednesday's Tribune.*

Boston Wool Market.

WOOL—Has been quite firm, with an upward tendency. The sales of the week have been 80@ 900,000 lbs fleece and pulled, part to arrive, at 70@87½ ₱ lb. The sales include 42,000 lbs choice and fancy Pennsylvania, at 87½c; 75,000 lbs choice Ohio and Pennsylvania, at 85c; 140,000 lbs fine Ohio, at 82½c; 65,000 lbs medium and good do at 80@82c; 37,000 lbs Michigan, 80@82c; 10,000 lbs New York, 70@72½c; 10,000 lbs do 80c; 35,000 lbs super pulled 70@78c; 25,000 lbs extra 75@82c; 6,000 lbs New York extra at 86c; some lots choice 83c; super and extra 90c. In foreign there have been sales of 817 bales Mediterranean, Mestiza and Cape of Good Hope, at various rates, as to quality; 600 bales Cape of Good Hope; at 41@47c; 125 bales Mestiza at 38c; 5,000 lbs Cana-a Combings at 80c; 1,500 lbs Canada pulled at 70c ₱ lb.

St. Louis Hemp Market.

April 25—A very moderate business has been transacted this week in undressed hemp, at $70 to $100 for common old to poorly handled new; $110 to $122 for fair to prime; $130 for choice, and $135@140 per ton for small selected lots of choice to twine spinners. Dressed hemp has been sold this week at $230@235; and sales have been reported of uncovered tow at $75@79; covered do at $84@87 50, with one transaction of 200 tons to arrive, on private terms, understood to be at higher figures. Receipts of the week, 1,764 bales of hemp and tow.

Philadelphia Pig Iron Market.

Iron—There is a good demand for Pig Metal at fully former figures, but holders being pretty much all sold ahead of their production, we are lately advised of sales of 2,000 tons anthracite, chiefly for fall delivery, at $53 for No. 3, and $55 for No. 1, cash, at which rates there are more buyers than sellers. Scotch Pig is firm at $54, cash, and Manufactured iron very active, the mills generally being full of orders for some time to come.

Chicago Pig Iron Market.

PIG IRON—Is steady and firm at the advance noted in our review. We quote:

Scotch Pig No. 1	$75.00
Massillon, No. 2	70.00
Massillon, No. 3	65.00
Union Pig Iron, No. 1	69.00
Union Pig Iron No. 2	67.00
Union Pig iron B No. 5	63.00

Boston Pig Iron Market.

IRON—Is firm and in good demand. Sales of Scotch Pig Iron No. 1 at $53 ₱ ton, cash. In American Pig, sales at $52@54 ₱ ton, cash. Bar Iron is also in good demand with sales of common $110@125; of refined at $130@135 ₱ ton. Nails 6½c ₱ lb, cash.

Philadelphia Wool Market.

Wool—There is very little demand from manufacturers, but the stocks in the dealers' hands are very much reduced, and the market is firmer and holders not anxious to sell at the rates now current, which range at from 75 to 85c for low grade and fine fleece and tub.

PENNA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS.

[REPORTED FOR THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.]

EAST LIBERTY, April 28, 1864.

The week's operations were on a small scale—the principal portion that arrived was forwarded to the Eastern markets. The competition between the government purchasers and other dealers was brisk, there was no difficulty in deciding which would come out ahead. The following is the official account of receipts as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Horses.
April 21, No. cars	20	16	2	4
April 22, No. cars	25	16	4	1
April 23, No. cars	20	12	2	2
April 24, No. cars	25	32	3	2
April 25, No. cars	16	11	4	0
April 26, No. cars	22	12	4	0
April 27, No. cars	42	6	4	2
Total No. cars	172	106	23	11
No. of head	3157	6643	3949	254

CATTLE—The demand was active; the number offered for sale was limited; prices rated higher. The following are all the sales that came under our notice:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

W. Rice & Co. bought 125 head (1,750 lbs) at $8 25.

W. Rice & Co. bought 110 head (1,050 lbs) at $6 75.

W. Rice & Co. bought 200 head at $7 25.

J. B. Huff bought 100 head at $8 50.

HOGS—The market was not so firm; sales were made at a slight decline. The principal portion was forwarded to the East. The sales foot up as follows:

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

Gilchrist & Co. bought	73	head at $9 25.
" "	51	" at $9.
" "	37	" at $9 25.
" "	71	" at $8 80.
" "	15	" at $9 50.
" "	105	" at $8 75.
" "	193	" at $8.
" "	356	" at $8 59.

HOGS SHIPPED TO PHILADELPHIA.

W. M. Tilden & Co., shipped, through John F. Reyenthaler, 3400 head to Philadelphia. Mr. Tilden does business in Chicago, and is one of the largest dealers in the West.

SHEEP.—We could not hear of a single transaction. The receipts were 3,949 head, all of which passed East. The nominal rates were, for sheared, $4 50@5 50 ₱ cwt., for unsheared, $7 50@8 50.

ALLEGHEY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

Reported for the Commercial:

ALLEGHENY, April 28, 1864.

The market during the week was well attended. The sales were principally to butchers in a retail way. Prices ruled about the same. The sales that came under our notice were as follows:

SALES OF CATTLE PER CWT.

J. & D. Moor sold 17 head at $5@8 25.
D. Shevville sold 11 head at $4 00.
C. Rensick sold 25 head at $7 25.
J. Dolan sold 115 head at $8 25.
W. Hazlund sold 86 head at $9.
W. Hazlund sold 52 head at $7 50@8.
B. Trowerman sold 64 head at $6 50@9.
J. D. Crothers sold 51 head at $7.
S. Smith sold 11 head at $5 25@7 50.
Hazlund sold 200 head at $7 50@9.
P. Taylor sold 83 head at $8 25@9.
Marks & Trowerman sold 201 head $8 25.

RETAIL SALES.

Myers & Bro, retailed 97 at $8@9 50.
H. A. Kerrick, retailed 49 at $5 50@8 50.
N. Ulrich retailed 52 at $7 50@8 50.
Marks & Greenwalt, retailed 14 at $8 50@8 75.
S. Smith, retailed 16 at $7 50.
J. Rothchilds, retailed 17 at $7 62@8 50.

SALES OF HOGS PER CWT.

J B Moore sold 70 head at $9 50
M Mitchell 91 head at $8@8 50
J Phillips sold 70 head at $8@9 50

SHEEP—SALE PER CWT.

A few head of sheep were disposed of, prices ranging from 5@6c for sheared and unsheared.

CALVES—D Snivrille sold 11 head at $5 00 per cwt.

COWS—I Phillips sold 37 head at $22 50 per head.

New York Petroleum Market.

Petroleum is very quiet, for the want of stock on the spot, and speculators have now come to the conclusion that it is safer not to touch the article for forward delivery, lest the Philadelphians may pass a law prohibiting its passage to this market. It is argued now that there is no stock to come forward, that we have been better; we have an account of all the wells, and their production is at least 5,000 bbls per day, and we know one half this amount is not consumed in the country. Prices have now touched a point sufficiently high to render it necessary to operate with greater caution than heretofore; hence it may be more prudent for New Yorkers to permit their neighbors of Philadelphia and shippers to regulate the market for some time to come, rather than run peil-mell into speculation in an article that is already sufficiently inflated. There were no arrivals to-day, and we see no good cause why this article could not be sold in Philadelphia as well as here, provided the ships and exporters would be there after it. The pride of Philadelphia has already awoke to this theory of direct trade with Europe, now that New Yorkers have established a market for a commodity that heretofore was looked upon within the Keystone as "worthless pool water." The sales do not aggregate 2,500 bbls, at 39@41c for high and low gravity Crude; 56@58c for Refined in bond, and 67@69 for do free.

Havana Market.

Havana, April 19.—Sugar variable. Whites through $5 50@8 per 100 lbs; yellows, Nos 13 to 20, $4 90@5; brown, Nos 11 and 12, $4 70@4 75; cucuruches, Nos. 5 to 10, $4@4 62; muscovadoes, $4 25 @4 75. Stocks very light. Shipments to New York, 3,847 boxes, 1,201 hhds; Boston, 1,886 boxes. Molasses—7 and 7½ rials paid here, and at convenient outlets for clayed. Sales of Muscovadoes at 8@8½ per keg of 5½ gallons.

Importers are amply supplied with most articles, and overstocked with lard, potatoes beans, etc., but well disposed to buy. Beans, 8 @9½ rs; coal oil abundant, in tin 4¾ rs, bbls 48 @50; pickled meats and fish, in good order, wanted; mess beef $12@13, family $20; pork 19@ 20c; butter, 22@28c; lard 13½@15½c; Smyrna figs in demand at 8rs ₱ case; hay, $8 50; rice, 15@ 15½rs; sugar cured hams, 16@17c. W P boards abundant at 24@28; spruce scantling, 30; box boards, 3 inch, full and few buyers at 5½@6¾rs; sales of 6,000 afloat at 6, 2ms, patent hhd to sold at 12, casks 18@24. Hoops abundant at $40@45, 25 and 28@30. Potatoes, no inquiry, quored at $1 50@2 25.

Exchange on London, 8@8½ premium; U S 43@45 and 45@46½ discount.

Freights—Demand for vessels to the United States not only increased here, but extends to all outports. Suitable vessels scarce and rates likely to advance, especially for neutrals, quote at 85@90rs for hhd, $3 75@4 75 ₱ box sugar, $3 75@4 75 ₱ hhd molasses.

Tobacco in St. Louis.

APRIL 25.

Offerings continue large, prices high and stiff, and the market active. Sales of the week amount to 1,215 hoxes; rejected hds on 117 additional hhds, and receipts 1,015 hhds and 471 boxes. To-day the market was active at full prices for all grades, with sales of 125 hhds, including 3 stems, at $1 50 to $3 50, 2 scraps at $4 20@4 90, 26 green and damaged lugs at $5 to $6 55; 7 factory do at $6 60 to $7 50; 22 planter's do at $7 80 to $12 30; 23 common shipping leaf at $13 to $16 50; 12 medium do at $17 20 to $20 25; 19 common and medium manufacturing leaf at $20 25 to $29 70; 4 good do at $30 to $38 50, and 2 fine do at $42 85@82; also, 21 boxes at $2 60 to $17 20 ₱ 100 lbs. Bids on 26 hhds were rejected. The highest prices ever paid for tobacco were paid this week for a tub weighing 330 lbs net, raised by Dr. C. Duffies, of Franklin county, Mo., and bought by Towner, Brownlie & Co., tobacconists, of this city. The price was $232 ₱ 100 lbs.

Buffalo market.

BUFFALO, April 28, 1864.

Wheat—Inactive and nominal, and is held at $1 40@2 45 for No. 2, and $1 for No. 1. Milwaukee Spring, $1 61; to arrive in small lots at $1 61½, and also at $1 76@1 78.

Whisky—Firm and quiet; $1 24½ is offered, and $1 25 asked.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 28, 1894.

Cotton—Receipts were 220 bales; sales, Missouri, 68c; strictly middling, 76c.

Flour—Advanced for high grades; low grades are nominally lower.

Wheat—Firm and higher, ranging from $1 65 to $1 68.

Corn and Oats—Unchanged.

Providence Wool Market.

Wool—Market firm and active; sales for the week 45,000 lbs fleece at 77½@80c ₱ lb. Printing Cloths—Market firm; the sales for the week have been light; 64x64 still remains firm at 17c.

Cincinnati Coal Market.

There has been no change in the market, which remains firm at 20 cents per bushel, afloat, for the best grades. The retail rates have been 26@28 cents, delivered. The receipts have been large.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R.—J Wood & Co, 2 bbls, 2 bundles, 2 packages scrap iron; Culp & Shepard, 100 barrels flour; Moorhead & Co, 4 bxs old iron; Hussey & Co, 1 box old copper; S Rubliman, 1 car hay; J J Rains, 1 car stoves; L Langham, 2 cars lumber; M Hoon, 5 bxs tobacco; A Holstein, 19 hides; Hall & Speer, 3 plows; Samuel Floyd, 11 sacks rye; J M Fulkman, 95 doz brooms; H Kelso, 61 do; J R McKee, 10 sacks potatoes; Kinney & Goff, 9 barrels potatoes; J Rhoades, 13 sacks barley; Lippincott & Co, 1 bx hardware; Godfrey & Clark, 42 sacks rags; E Reed, 1 bbl butter, 1 bx poultry; Col Cross, 4 cars hay; Schomaker & Lang, 27 bxs sickles; Watt & Wilson, 18 tes shoving; Culp & Shepard 152 sacks oats; Hitchcock, McCrury, & Co, 47 bpls, 3 kegs, 4 packages scrap iron, 1 boiler; Mct lurken & Herron, 40 bags timothy seed; John F Bennett, 10 boxes canned fruit, Lippincott & Co, 1 bx axes; J Dash, 3 bbls eggs; J Kirkpatrick, 3 bx tobacco; F Sellers, 8 tierces grease. 67lbs do; John Moorhead, 9 cars pig iron; H Rosenbach, 252 empty oil barrels; Smith, Park & Co, 1 cylinder.

Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad.—A R Gregor, 11 00 feet lumber; Park & Co, 500 bars iron; S B Floyd, 48 bales hay; Hitchcock, McCreery & Co, 191 bags corn; Thos Bell, 200 bgs corn; 764 sacks rags; Bryce & Richards, 65 bbls broken glass; O W Fletcher, 3 bxs trees; Lambert & Shipton, 4 bbls whisky; J J Hagan, 189 sacks oats; L H Voight, 42 sacks dried apples, 3 bbls flaxseed; F Vangorder, 8 bbls eggs; J M Cox, 3 do; E Riley, 5 calves; Simpson & Knox, 100 bbl flour; W B Hays, 1,000 bulk shoulders.

Per Allegheny V. R. R.—Martin, Oliver & Brickle, 2 cars iron; Head & Metzgar, 67 hides; J Lias, 19 bgs rags, 9 bbls eggs, 2 bxs butter; J & W Farley, 40 sks oats; Owner, 36 do.

IMPORTS BY RIVER.

Nashville.

PER BERTHA—Clarke & Co, 202 bales of cotton. 150 bbls whisky, 15 bales rope, 47 hhds tobacco, 25 tes hams. Ubl libson; McDonald & Arbuckle, 37 bbls pork, 54 pkgs dried fruit; W McCully, 7 pkgs; J B Sneathan, 5 pkgs; R E Sellers, 3 do,

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

New York Stock Market.

NEW YORK, April 28, 1864.

Money is easier, with a large supply. Sterling lower and dull. Gold a shade firmer, opening at 78¼, and closing firm at 80¼. Government stocks steady.

U. S. 6's, 1 year cert	98	Harlem	225
5-20 Coupons	111¾	Hudson River	140
7-30s Oc. and Ap	111½	Erie	114¾
Michigan Cent	141¾	N. Y. Cent	134¾
Ill. Cent. scrip	129½	Reading	137
Cleve & Pitts	112¾	Mo 6s	70
Chicago & R. I	114½	O. & M	76¼
Pitts., Ft. & C	117	Pacific Mail	227½

Mining Stocks.

Rocky Mountain	10¼	Knowlton	11
Penna Copper	10¾	Reliance	11½
Hilion	5¾		

At Boston the rates were as follow s:

Bay State,	22¼	Pewable	56¾
Central	69	Rockland	15
Copper Falls	42½	Isle Royal	28
Franklin	55½	Hancock	10
Huron	41	French Creek	14¼
Northwestern	14		

New York Markets.

NEW YORK, April 28.

COTTON—Dull and a shade easier, at 83@83¼c for middling upwards, and 80 for lower middling.

FLOUR—State and Western, dull, irregular, unsettled at 10@20c lower—$7 50@7 65; Extra State, $7 75@8 10; Extra R H O $8 10@8 15 for trade brands. Market closed heavy; no buyers at outside quotations.

WHISKY—Irregular and unsettled at $1 27@1 29; and $1 28@1 31 for Western.

WHEAT—Dull and nominally 2@3c lower, at $1 25 for Chicago Spring; $1 73@175 Milwaukee Club, and $1 80@1 84 for Winter Red Western.

RYE—Scarce and firmer at $1 55@1 58¼.

CORN—Quiet; scarcely so firm as yesterday, $1 39@1 40 fo forr Old Western.

SUGAR—Dull.

COFFEE—Quiet.

WOOL—Firm, in moderate demand.

PETROLEUM—Firm. Refined bond at 56@58c; refined free. May buyers' option, 68c, and in Philadelphia 2,000 bbls Crude sold at 35c.

PORK—Quiet, without material change in prices—$22 50.

LARD—Inactive. Prices favor buyers—14½@ 15; for 500 bbls May, 15c; June, 15¼c.

BUTTER—Little firmer, at 28@30 for State and Ohio.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 28.

FLOUR—Flour is dull and 25c lower; superfine $6 50, and extra $6 75.

WHEAT—Wheat 5c lower, and dull at the decline; red, $1 45; white, $1 60.

CORN—Corn is very dull at 75c.

OATS—Oats not saleable at over 32c in bulk, and 92c in sacks.

WHISKY advanced to $1 28, but the demand was inactive, and the market closed quiet.

PROVISIONS—Provisions are rather quiet, and the demand less active; purchases were made on easier terms than they could have been yesterday; 200 bbls City Mess Pork sold at $25 25, and 1,000 do do at $25. Nothing transpired in bulk meats, but holders are firm.

LARD—Lard quiet; 100 tierces prime country sold at 13¼c; City is held at 13¾c.

GROCERIES—Groceries are unchanged and very firm. Coffee,